THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY AND THE PEOPLE'S REPLY

SINCE WE ARE FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY and to end secret diplomacy, *it is perhaps fitting that the German* peace bid, addrest to the head of the American Government should have had such a clear, direct, and categorical answer from the American people themselves, for while President Wilson was sitting in the White House carefully preparing a counter-offensive to meet the Prussian peace offensive, the spokesmen for the American people in Congress, on the street, in the sanctums of newspapers in our great cities and county-seats alike were telling what they thought of Prince Maximilian's request for an armistice and peace negotiations. They were telling it, as various editors remark, with a unanimity which has never been equaled in this or in any other warring country; "from Quoddy Head to San Ysidro, from the Florida Keys to Semiahmoo," came the answer of the American people, generally in some such phrase as the New York *Tribune's:* "We demand the unconditional surrender of Germany, and we prefer to receive it on German soil."

Our people were clearly ready for a curt rejection of the German overtures such as the earlier Austrian note met with at the White House. They were naturally surprized when, expecting to be thrilled by a battle-cry, they found themselves called upon calmly to appraise a cautious and clever diplomatic maneuver. In Washington, according to one correspondent, twenty-four hours' study of President Wilson's note pretty well did away with the original disappointment of those who had looked for a flat refusal to entertain any proposition emanating from Germany. Everybody, says another writer, exprest disappointment on first reading; then, after hours of thought, two camps formed: those who considered it a splendid piece of strategy and the equivalent of a demand for surrender, and those who held it "a weak invitation to a lot of peace talk" which might even impair the morale of the Allied armies. Editorial comment has naturally formed along similar lines. A typical editorial state of mind is that of the Baltimore *Sun*, which thinks that no one else in the country would have taken the course the President did, which admits that the general feeling of the country "was that the right answer would be simply a hot demand for unconditional surrender," but which concludes that since the thing has been done everybody is bound to "recognize it as the logical, straightforward thing to do."

Since further press discussion of the President's note would be hardly intelligible without a reference to his actual words and the precise phraseology of the communication from Berlin, it may be well to interrupt the editorial conversation by quoting both documents. On October 6 the new Imperial German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, dispatched the following note through the Swiss Government to the President of the United States:

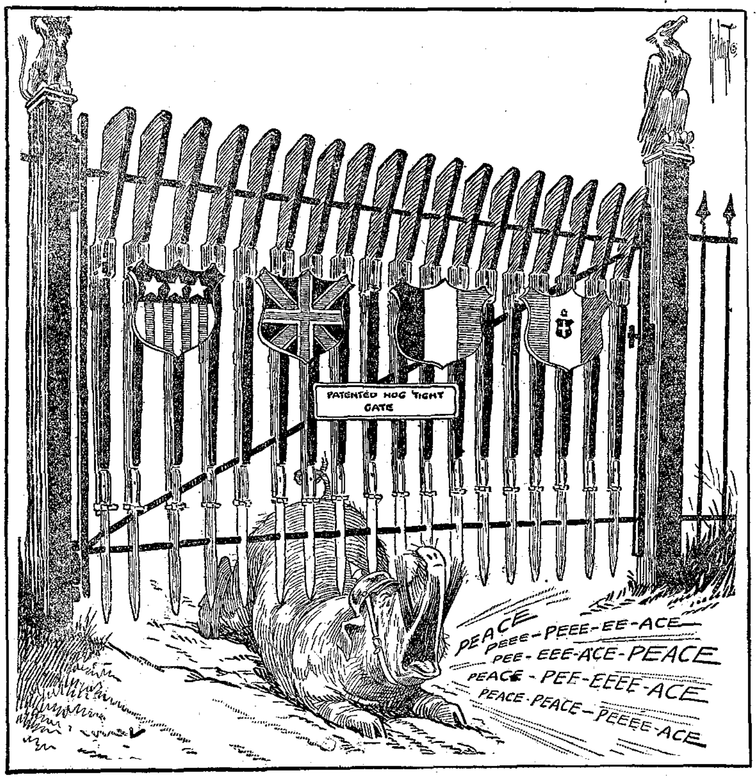
> "The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.
>
> "It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.
>
> "With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

On the 8th Secretary of State Lansing presented a note to the Swiss *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington containing a communication to the Imperial German Chancellor which read:

> "Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?
>
> "The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.
>
> "The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

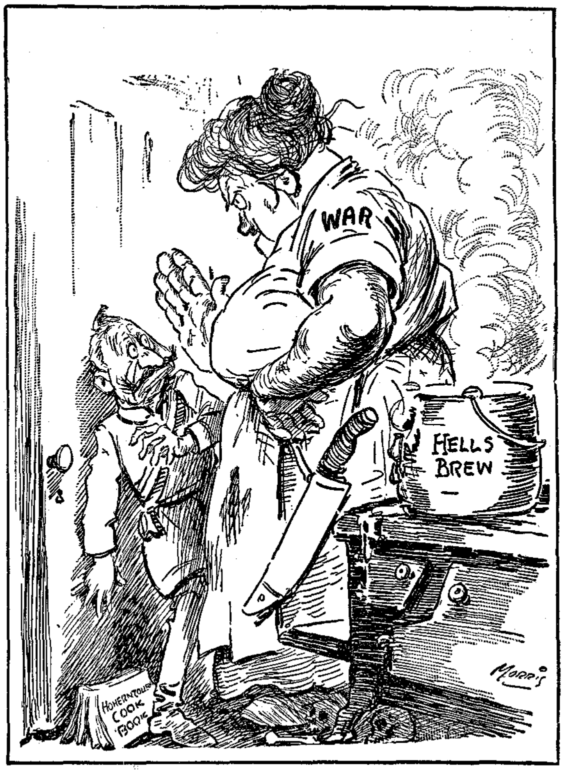
Since the note of disappointment was the first to be heard, it may be well to give it first place in considering the comment on this carefully worded document. Senator Lodge, Republican leader in the Upper House and one of the foremost spokesmen for his party, declared himself "keenly disappointed," as he has felt very strongly "that there should be no discussion with the German Government until they are ready and compelled to accept the terms we think it right to impose." Ex-President Roosevelt fears "that the President's latest announcement will be treated as an invitation to further note-writing," and is of the opinion that any "effort to fight and to negotiate at the same time is apt to damage the fighting end of the combination." The other Republican ex-President likewise fears Mr. Wilson may have taken a false step. Mr. Taft realizes that the President has been trying to deprive the Kaiser of the opportunity to rouse his people to a "last-ditch" struggle, but wonders if "the object is worth the effort." Mr. Taft asks further in his statement in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> "Is it not dangerous to invite acceptance of the points made in the address of January 8 in the changes which have taken



SQUALING.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.



THE KAISER WOULD LIKE TO FIRE THE COOK.

"You hired and you want to fire me, hey? Nothin' doin'."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

A ROYAL MIXTURE OF YELL AND YELLOW.

place in the situation since that address? Would some of the fourteen points not need amendment? Moreover, are not many of them so phrased that a formal acceptance of them would leave many issues open for dispute and easily lead to a renewal of hostilities? . . . . . .

"If the achievements of the world's proper purpose in this war demands, as it does, an unconditional surrender of a tricky, cruel, and untrustworthy foe, why not say so now and be as frank in our language as we ask him to be in his?"

Mr. Gifford Pinchot points out that "discussion of peace weakens the attack far more than the defense—weakens us far more than our enemies." The Chicago *Evening Post* considers the note "certainly a source of danger for the future." Now, it thinks, if the rulers of Germany "can talk and send notes, they will have a chance to string their people along till winter comes and compels the dying away of Foch's merciless offensive." This note, the Boston *Transcript* thinks, "falls painfully short" of popular expectation, and its "tone and terms revive the ugly memories of the sterile *Lusitania* series." Nor are the critics all to be numbered among the President's political opponents. The Democratic New Orleans *Times-Picayune* fears "that the note as it stands will impress millions on both sides of the ocean as a modification, even in some sense a retreat, from the fine and straightforward position which he took in his address of September 28." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) in Tennessee also condemns the idea of "negotiations with an outlaw and a murderer except on an 'unconditional-surrender' basis." In the Far West we find the Salt Lake City *Herald* (Ind.) regretting "that the President's note to Germany was not more decisive," and the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Rep.) is very much afraid that President Wilson's answer is but the beginning "of diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Berlin regarding construction of phrases that may give the enemy time to mend the break along the fronts."

President Wilson's diplomacy seems to the New York *Globe* "nimble and adroit, worthy of Talleyrand in his best days," because his note "succinctly puts queries whose answer will either compel a statement of German terms or force an abandonment of the assertion that Germany is threatened with extinction." But *The Globe* is nevertheless convinced that great danger lurks in playing the game this way. It says:

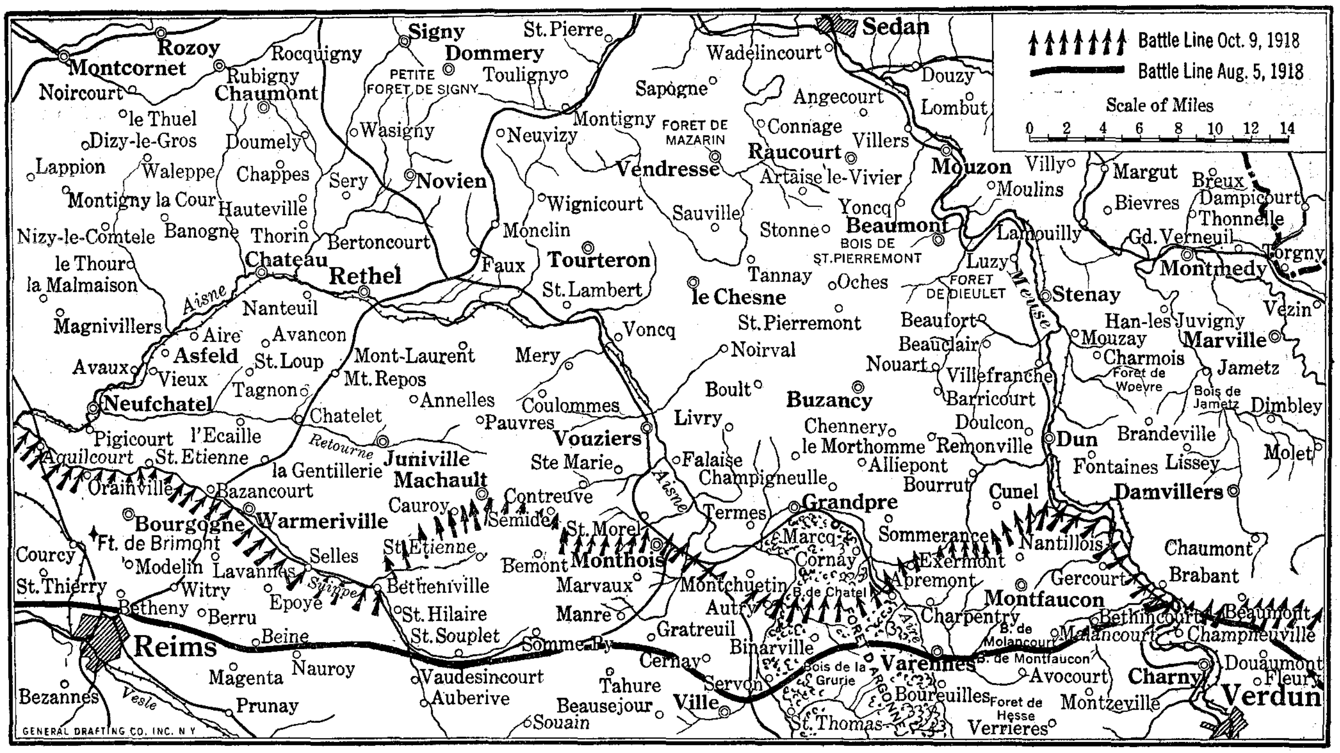
"We are on the eve of complete victory. If the President's note is interpreted by our allies as meaning that the President, having said no negotiation with the present Government of Germany is possible, is now negotiating with it, there will be great dissatisfaction among those whose help is necessary to us if Germany is no longer to be a menace to us and to the world. Our own efforts will inevitably relax if the idea gets headway that a settlement is in an advanced stage. So far as Germany is concerned it will seem to many that she will be stimulated to say to herself: 'Behold, we need but to hold out a little longer to escape humiliation.'

"If Prince Maximilian says 'Yes' to the President's queries, and there is some sort of rift between this country and our allies, it is possible Germany, and cracking Turkey and Austria-Hungary, with new hope in their hearts, will be stimulated to new efforts, thus leading to a prolongation of the war. The proviso that evacuation must precede an armistice is valueless. Germany and Austria-Hungary are already evacuating. To allow them to withdraw their armies and stores from danger and to establish a new line of defense would, in the opinion of most experts, be a military gift to Germany."

While many would have preferred a message like the answer to the Austrian peace note, the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) holds that the note of the 8th was "even more crushing in its rebuke, for under cover of diplomatic language it contains a rapier thrust at the insolence of German Imperialism." Never before, it adds, was the word "merely" intended to mean so much—"merely the German Government, merely the Kaiser, merely those things for which no honest, sensible people have a moment's respect or trust." Another Western daily, the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), calls the note an "adroit" counter-offensive:

"Germany seeks to set the Allied peoples talking and to develop differences among them which will strengthen the pacifists. The President seeks to set the German people talking with the same result."

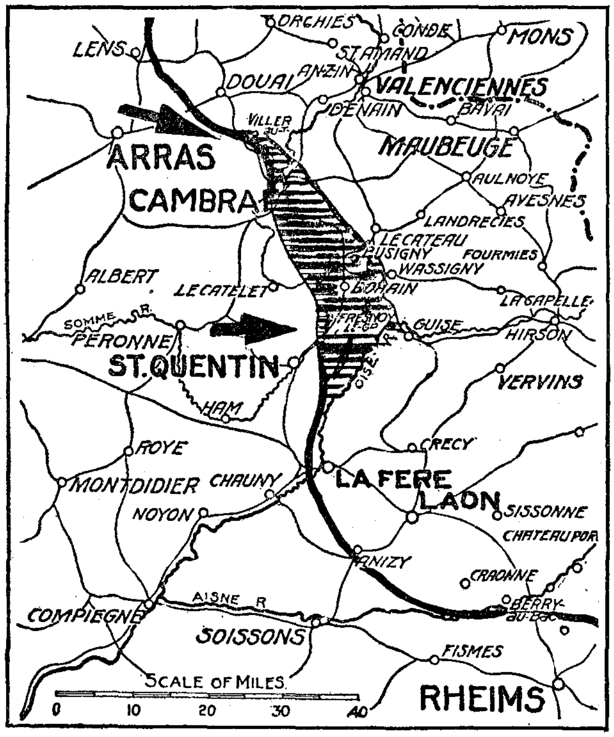
The President's note seems to the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) to be an admirable strategic move. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) believes that the German leaders are now put "in a position where they must choose between virtual surrender


Battle Line Oct. 9, 1918
Battle Line Aug. 5, 1918
Scale of Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
Sedan
Signy
St. Pierre
Dommery
Rozoy
Montcornet
Rocquigny
Rubigny
Noircourt
Chaumont
le Thuel
Dizy-le-Gros
Doumely
Lappion
Waleppe
Chappes
Sery
Novien
Montigny la Cour
Hauteville
Nizy-le-Comtele
Banogne
Thorin
Bertoncourt
le Thour
Chateau
la Malmaison
Rethel
Aisne
Magnivillers
Nanteuil
Aire
Avancon
Avaux
Asfeld
St. Loup
Vieux
Tagnon
Neufchatel
Chatelet
Pigicourt
l'Ecaille
Aguilcourt
St. Etienne
la Gentillerie
Orainville
Bazancourt
Bourgogne
Warmeriville
Ft. de Brimont
Courcy
Modelin
Lavannes
St. Thierry
Witry
Selles
Betheny
Berru
Epoye
Suippe
Reims
Beine
Magenta
Nauroy
Bezannes
Vesle
Prunay
PETITE FORET DE SIGNY
Touligny
Wasigny
Neuvizy
Montigny
FORET DE MAZARIN
Sapogne
Wadelincourt
Douzy
Lombut
Angecourt
Connage
Villers
Raucourt
Vendresse
Artaise
le-Vivier
Mouzon
Villy
Moulins
Wignicourt
Sauville
Yoncq
Monclin
Stonne
Beaumont
BOIS DE ST.PIERREMONT
Faux
Tourteron
Tannay
Oches
St. Lambert
le Chesne
FORET DE DIEULET
Vonceq
St. Pierremont
Noirval
Mont-Laurent
Mery
Mt. Repos
Annelles
Coulommes
Pauvres
Vouziers
Retourne
Juniville
Machault
Ste Marie
Boult
Buzancy
Livry
Falaise
Chennery
le Morthomme
Champigneulle
Alliepont
Bourrut
Cauroy
Contreuve
Semide
St. Morel
Termes
Grandpre
Marcq
Cornay
Sommerance
St. Etienne
Bemont
Monthois
Betheniville
Marvaux
St. Hilaire
St. Souplet
Manre
Sommé-Py
Montchuetin
B. de Chatel
Autry
Gratreuil
Binarville
Cernay
Servon
Ville
Tahure
Vaudesincourt
Auberive
Beausejour
Souain
Bois de la Gruerie
Varennes
St. Thomas
Boureuilles
Foret de Hesse
Verrieres
Apremont
Exermont
Charpentry
Montfaucon
B. de Molancourt
B. de Montfaucon
Malancourt
Avocourt
Gercourt
Nantillois
Cunel
Meuse
Beaufort
Beauclair
Nouart
Villefranche
Barricourt
Doulcon
Remonville
Dun
Luzy
Lamouilly
Stenay
Margut
Breux
Bievres
Dampicourt
Thonnelle
Gd. Verneuil
Montmedy
Torgny
Han-les-Juvigny
Vezin
Mouzay
Marville
Charmois
Foret de Woevre
Jametz
Bois de Jametz
Dimbley
Brandeville
Fontaines
Lissey
Moulet
Damvillers
Chaumont
Brabant
Bethincourt
Beaumont
Champneuville
Douaumont
Charny
Fleury
Montzeville
Verdun
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.

ON THE WAY TO BERLIN.

The line of arrows above the solid line shows the advance made by French and American troops between Reims and Verdun.

or self-exposure as arch hypocrites." The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) praises the President's reply as "brief, clear, pungent, and comprehensive." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), frequently a critic of the President, is now enthusiastic over the "masterly skill with which he parried the German thrust," or, as the Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.) more picturesquely puts it, "with a keen, glittering sword of justice and right the President has foiled the would-be cunning maneuver of the Hun and has shivered the latter's blade to the very hilt." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) agrees that "the Hun Government has been outmaneuvered," and the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Ind.) is quite certain that the German Chancellor will not be able to answer the President's questions "without loss no matter which horn of the dilemma he elects to seize." The same point is made by *The Globe* (Dem.) and *The Post* (Dem.), of Boston, while the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) points out what a searching test the President's questions are of the good faith of the German Government. The Boston *Record* and the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) both consider the President's peace note a subtly worded demand for surrender. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says the President "is simply serving notice on the adversary that he will not strike if an honest surrender is intended, but otherwise ——"


LENS
ORCHIES
CONDE
MONS
ST. AMAND
ANZIN
DOUAI
VALENCIENNES
DENAIN
BAVAI
VILLER
ARRAS
MAUBEUGE
CAMBRAI
AULNOYE
AVESNES
LANDRECIES
LE CATEAU
BUSIGNY
FOURMIES
WASSIGNY
ALBERT
LE CATELET
BOHAIN
LA CAPELLE
SOMME R.
PERONNE
FRESNOY LE-GD
GUISE
HIRSON
ST. QUENTIN
OISE R.
VERVINS
HAM
ROYE
CRECY
MONTDIDIER
CHAUNY
LA FERE
LAON
SISSONNE
NOYON
CHATEAU POR
ANIZY
CRAONNE
AISNE R
BERRY-AU-BAC
COMPIEGNE
SOISSONS
FISMES
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40
RHEIMS

THE GAIN BETWEEN CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN.

After having been in sight of Cambrai for nearly four years, British and French troops captured the city, as shown in the shaded section of the map, which records the direction of their continuing drive toward the Belgian border.

In the Senate Mr. Borah, of Idaho, a Republican, finds the President's note "well designed to clarify a very involved situation." While such prominent Senators as Messrs. Reed (Dem., Mo.), Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.), Overman (Dem., N. C.), and Thomas (Dem., Col.) applaud the President's statesmanship none of them are quite so enthusiastic as the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), who writes:

> "In a few words the hypocrisy of the Central Powers is exposed and left to the scorn of humanity, and the whole field of attempted negotiation is so cleared of ambuscade and pitfall and stealthy shelter that it becomes a vast sunny plain where the nations must stand with their pretensions and aims naked utterly."

Critics of the Wilson reply are carefully answered by the Democratic New York *World* and independent Newark *News*. *The World* points out that, owing to differences of wording and circumstances, the Austrian and German proposals called for wholly different answers. The German note contained a trap in which *The World* sees the German rather than the United States Government now caught. Berlin, we are told, knows full well that radical opinion in France, Italy, and Great Britain would never be satisfied with an abrupt and curt dismissal of the Chancellor's proposition. A refusal by the President to consider any communication from Germany would have "meant playing into the hands of the Junker and Pan-German elements, which are trying to hold the German people together for another winter of war by solemn warnings that the Allies are determined to dismember and destroy the German nation." It would further have meant "creating a new opportunity for the German propaganda to work upon the credulity of British, French, and Italian labor, which has been held in line largely by the President's influence, and to renew the old argument that the war goes on only because of the inexorable greed of capitalism and commercialism." But now the burden of proof is upon Prussian autocracy "both at home and abroad; unless it is prepared to surrender on President Wilson's terms, its peace offensive has failed as signally as its military offensive."

The Newark *News* after due reflection is convinced that most Americans realize that the President's note is "stronger and more confounding than a brusk dismissal of the Chancellor's proposal would have been; they understand that it has checkmated the Kaiser's plan of appealing to the German people with a claim that he has honestly tried to make peace and that responsibility for the prolongation of the war rests upon the wicked enemy." The very frequency of the criticism that the note should have been more peremptory shows, however, what the sentiment of this country is. The President's demands "are a minimum; if Germany wants to know what the American attitude is she is answered by the people directly." *The News* would quiet the fears of those who think that compliance with the President's suggestions would enable Germany to withdraw to safety great masses of troops and large stores of munitions. It believes that his plan is not to let Germany retire unmolested from invaded territory, but to refrain from suggesting an armistice until Germany has actually evacuated it, and—

> "How she is going to evacuate that territory is Germany's problem, for the Entente armies will not let up harassing and hammering her while she is going out, or abate their efforts to destroy the German armies and capture their munitions and supplies in the process. Let her get out if she can; but not until she has got out will we take an armistice under consideration."

In both Paris and London, according to correspondents for New York dailies and the Associated Press, the President's note was considered clever, logical, and effective. The London *Westminster Gazette* says "it fulfils the hopes and expectations of the Allies in Europe." An official statement has announced the British Foreign Office's approval. The popular verdict in Paris, according to one dispatch, is "that the note could not be improved upon," and the *Journal des Débats* says:

> "The Vienna and Berlin Cabinets sought to place the United States before a dilemma—either to accept the armistice, which would give Germany time to reconstitute her harassed troops, or to evoke in Germany, by a refusal of the offer of peace, a patriotic movement which would rally round the new Government the whole nation, including the Socialists. President Wilson has not allowed himself to be caught in this dilemma. He demanded enlightenment, and lays down a preliminary condition. President Wilson's last question strikes at the very heart of the German Government. It is a blow in the Kaiser's face."

The only suggestion of dissent from any representative of the Allies is found by a Washington correspondent of the New York *World* in a statement given to the press in Washington by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, who said:

> "We can not win by talking of peace. To get us all talking of peace is just what Germany wants. . . . . . .
>
> "The Allied armies and Allied navies will bring peace. Let the Kaiser talk while Foch shoots."

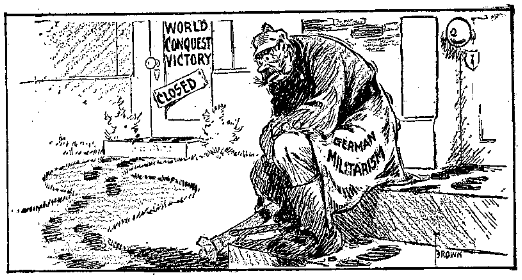
That Foch has been shooting to more advantage than the Kaiser has been talking is shown by the smashing of the Germans' great defense-line in the Cambrai region and the relentless pressure in the Champagne sector, both indicated on the maps on the preceding page.

The program of world peace which the German Chancellor must now unequivocally accept or reject was thus stated by President Wilson in his address to Congress on January 8 last:

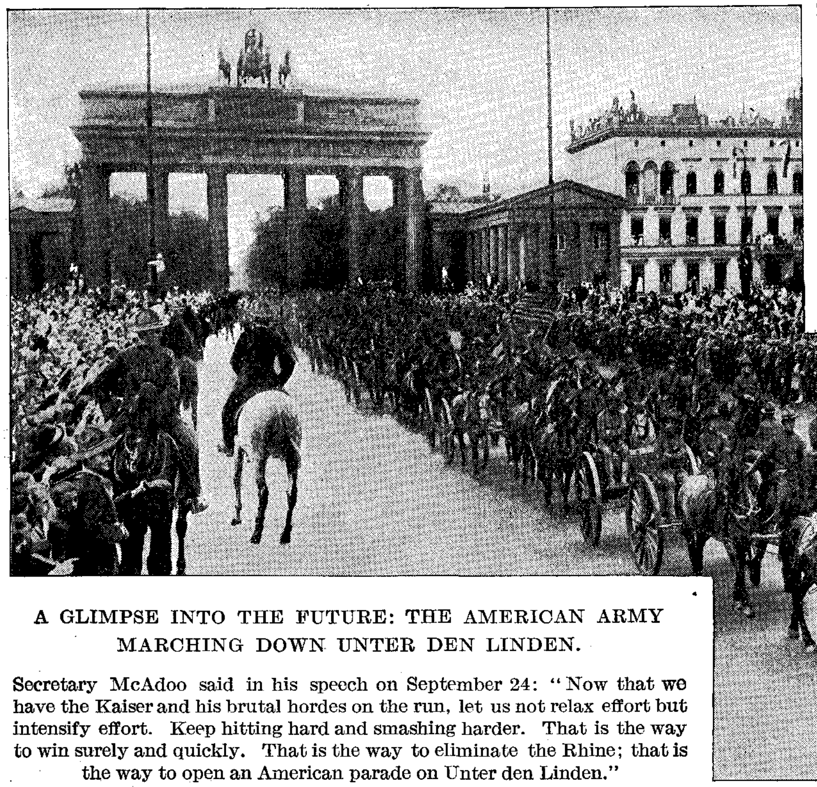
> 1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international undertakings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
>
> 2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
>
> 3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
>
> 4. Adequate guaranties given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
>
> 5. Free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.
>
> 6. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations will be the acid test of their good-will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.
>
> 7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.
>
> 8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.
>
> 9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
>
> 10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.
>
> 11. Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored; Servia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; the international guaranties of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.
>
> 12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development; and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guaranties.
>
> 13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations which should be assured a free and assured access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.
>
> 14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

TO PUNISH HUN "FRIGHTFULNESS"

INSTEAD OF AWAKENING TERROR, it is evident from a reading of the American press that Germany only arouses a fierce desire for revenge by the ruin and pillage that blacken the line of her retreat. "Ruthlessness is a blade of two edges," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, and for every act of destruction avoidable in the ordinary progress of warfare Germany must pay. If Germany surrenders, there must be indemnity, and "if the war goes over the Rhine, there must be destruction in kind." This thought is voiced by sundry other journals, including the Washington *Post*, which tells us that "if the Allies will give notice that the destruction of Brussels will mean the destruction of Berlin, and then faithfully execute their threat, the insensate Germans, from Junker to peasant, will know and remember for all time to come that civilization will surely punish them for crime." We should know well enough by this time, says the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, that it is useless to appeal to the enemy's sense of decency and right. He must be controlled by fear, and now that he is beginning to fear the invasion of his home soil, he should be given to understand that strict retribution will be exacted for acts of vandalism. The Baltimore *Sun* recalls that in his retirement in 1917 Hindenburg made "as complete a desert of the abandoned terrane as could be found anywhere on the face of the earth," and reports now coming from France and Flanders indicate there has been no change in the "policy of incendiarism and desolating cruelty." The Seattle *Times* notes that German leaders openly gloat over the fact that the Empire has been spared the suffering and the losses inflicted by its armies upon



"NOBODY LOVES ME."
— BROWN in the Chicago *Daily News.*



A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE: THE AMERICAN ARMY MARCHING DOWN UNTER DEN LINDEN.

Secretary McAdoo said in his speech on September 24: "Now that we have the Kaiser and his brutal hordes on the run, let us not relax effort but intensify effort. Keep hitting hard and smashing harder. That is the way to win surely and quickly. That is the way to eliminate the Rhine; that is the way to open an American parade on Unter den Linden."

France, Belgium, Servia, Poland, and Roumania, and it maintains that "to make peace before Germany has experienced a measure of the wanton suffering it now plans to inflict upon Belgium and the portion of northern France which it still holds, but which it will be forced to relinquish, would be a hideous travesty on justice." The Charleston *American*, which before our entry into the war was never suspected of being pro-Ally, thinks that a warning of reprisal to Germany by the Allies would be "somewhat curious," for—

"If it be, as we are led to believe, the determination of the Allies to rend Germany in a thousand tatters, what is the meaning of this warning, which likewise implies an agreement; for surely if Germany desist in her course the meaning of the note must be that the Allies will be equally gentle and considerate, and all the tremendous destruction which Germany has already committed will be unavenged.

"It is stated that the United States will be asked to join in these remonstrances. It is a matter well worth considering whether after all this is a wise course."

Much as it revolts the natural kindly sentiments of our own people to exact reprisals, observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, it must be remembered that "we are not treating with civilized men, but with brutes," and if we give the Hun a dose of his own medicine he will begin to whimper for salvation, for "every brute is a coward, and the German is particularly cowardly when he is at a disadvantage." A semiofficial statement on German wantonness is given by Mr. Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Washington and one of the foremost figures in French affairs, who is quoted in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris as saying:

"At the moment the Central Empires address themselves to President Wilson to obtain an armistice and begin negotiations for peace the German armies renew the horrors they have been committing in all the occupied territories.

"St. Quentin, Lens, Cambrai, Douai are burned, mined, ruined. Having formerly been Prefect of the Department of the North, I know what this new terror means to the regions devastated by the German armies. These represent the richest territory of France, where the largest French industrial establishments are located. All these centers have a glorious past. They are filled with splendid monuments and museums and libraries of priceless treasures. In Cambrai stands the tomb of the illustrious Fénelon.

"One can not view without profound sadness all the ruins the German invaders are leaving behind them—ruins that represent not only material losses, but also moral losses.

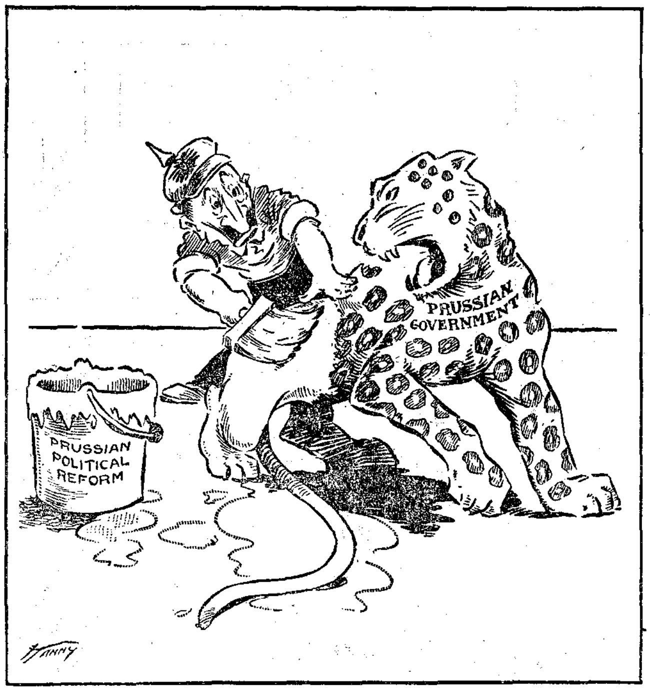
"The conduct of the German armies is an outrage to civilization and humanity."

The Buffalo *Express* notes that the city of St. Quentin had a population of 56,000 when the war began, and when the French recovered the place they found not one man, woman, or child to be rescued. Even the aged, the infants, and the invalids had been removed or were dead. The city is badly damaged and homes have been looted of everything valuable where they have not been destroyed. Speaking of this despicable deed, the Providence *Journal* says that organized wickedness sums up the whole German four-year campaign, and "everything that is repellent in the primitive savage is made more repellent by the trained ingenuity of the veneered barbarian." The Chicago *Post* urges that the Allied Council in a note to "his Satanic Majesty of Potsdam," solemnly pledge themselves that for every city hereafter destroyed by his "retreating imps" a city of like size in Germany will be burned to ashes—beginning preferably with Berlin. *The Post* avers that such reprisal is "sanctioned by international law," and is the only kind of language that the "blond beast" will understand or heed. The New York *Sun* proposes a table of approximately equivalent retributive values as follows:

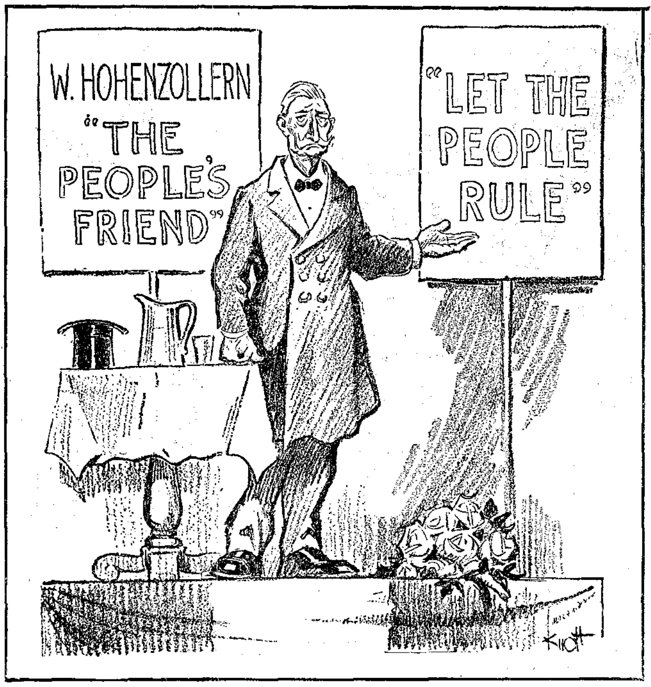
"For Cambrai	Mülheim
"For St. Quentin	Bonn
"For Lille	Düsseldorf
"For Bruges	Coblenz
"For Antwerp	Frankfort
"For Brussels	Cologne
"For Liége	Hanover

"We have no doubt that this table can be improved in detail and extended in geographical application. Perhaps the method of prevention and protection which it suggests can be rendered most effective, not by promising to destroy the equivalent German city, but by promising to hold it and its inhabitants to convict labor until it has paid the last pfennig of its nation's shameful debt for the destruction of the French or Belgian city set against it in the foregoing list.

"Which plan of reprisal would seem more dreadful to Hunnish apprehensions? We confess we don't know."



BUT HE WILL STILL BE A LEOPARD.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press.*


W. HOHENZOLLERN "THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND"
"LET THE PEOPLE RULE"
Knott

WELL, LOOK WHO'S HERE!
—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

HOW WILLIAM GETS READY FOR PEACE.

OUR UNREADINESS FOR PEACE

WE ARE UNPREPARED FOR PEACE just as we were unprepared for war, and to avoid disaster as an afterclap of war, immediate action is imperative. This is the thought of various editorial observers, some of whom believe it is unimportant whether the industrial reconstruction necessary when peace comes be entrusted to a legislative commission, as proposed by Senator Weeks (Rep.), of Massachusetts; or to a Federal commission, as planned by Senator Overman, of North Carolina, so long as it is done by somebody. It is high time for statesmen to give their most conscientious study to after-war problems, remarks the Boston *Transcript,* and the Boston *Herald* says the watchword to-day is the same as that of two years ago, and that watchword is "Prepare." Then it was to prepare for a contingency only apprehended for the future, but now it is to prepare for an event certain to occur. At that time we might or might not have avoided war, but peace is sure to come sooner or later. One highly complex problem we face, as the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* points out, is the demobilization of the American Army, and we read:

> "When people think of the end of the war there arises in their minds a picture of an almost instantaneous return home of the millions of men who have gone to Europe to fight or to support the fighters. A moment's reflection serves to dispel that illusion. What it required, or will have required, two years or more to transport abroad can not be brought home in a few days or weeks. Quite likely it will take as long or longer to bring the men home as it took to get them hence. But even that gradual restoration will impose a vast strain upon home industry unless plans are wisely worked out in advance for the reabsorption of the mighty host into civil life."

Introducing his resolution for a legislative reconstruction committee, Senator John W. Weeks points out that since early in 1916 the various belligerent nations have been "investigating and studying every conceivable question relating to after-war conditions and their relation to the social and industrial life of the country," and they have, "at least tentatively, adopted plans for carrying out the policies required by the new era we must face." The Weeks resolution, in which the House concurred, provides for the creation of a committee to be known as the Joint Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, which is to be composed of six Senators and six Representatives in Congress. Three of the Senators shall be selected by the Democratic caucus, three by the Republican conference, and the six Representatives in Congress shall be similarly chosen. The subjects to be investigated by the committee and to be reported to Congress from time to time with recommendations as to additional legislation or otherwise may be summarized as follows:

> "1. Problems affecting labor.
> "2. Problems affecting capital and credit.
> "3. Problems affecting public utilities.
> "4. Problems resulting from the demobilization of our industrial and military war-resources.
> "5. Problems affecting our foreign trade.
> "6. Problems affecting the continuance of existing industries and the establishment of new industries.
> "7. Problems relating to agriculture.
> "8. Problems affecting the adequate production and effective distribution of coal, gasoline, and other fuels.
> "9. Problems relating to shipping, including shipyards, and especially in regard to the sale, continuance of ownership, or leasing of both yards and ships.
> "10. Housing conditions and the disposition of houses constructed by the Government during the war.
> "11. War-legislation now on the statute-books, with reference to its repeal, extension, or amendment.
> "12. And in general all matters necessarily arising during the change from the activities of war to the pursuits of peace, including those that may be referred to it by the Senate or House of Representatives."

What is known as the Administration's plan appears in the bill offered by Senator Overman (Dem.), which provides that a commission be established, to be known as the Federal Commission on Reconstruction, which shall be composed of five commissioners to be "appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Not more than three of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party. Each commissioner would receive a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, and any of them might be removed by the President for cause. The commission would cease to exist two years after the cessation of hostilities of the present war unless Congress provided otherwise. The special tasks of the commission are named as follows:

> "(*a*) The financing, regulation, control, and development of the merchant marine.
> "(*b*) The development, financing, expansion, and direction of foreign trade.
> "(*c*) The reorganization, financing, and readjustment of indus-

tries engaged in war-work by way of reconverting them to normal production.

"(*d*) Technical education and industrial research as a means of developing and strengthening industry.

"(*e*) The redistribution and employment of labor in agricultural and industrial pursuits and the problems of labor growing out of demobilization.

"(*f*) The supply, distribution, and availability of raw materials and foodstuffs.

"(*g*) The conservation and development of national resources.

"(*h*) Inland transportation by rail and water.

"(*i*) The reorganization of government departments, bureaus, commissions, or offices with a view to putting the Government on an economical and efficient peace basis.

"(*k*) The consolidation of such acts and parts of acts of Congress which relate to the same subject-matter, but which now appear at various places in the statutes."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) objects strongly to the Overman plan, because it "places in the hands of the Executive an instrumentality essentially partizan, and in this case likely also to be sectional and not importantly representative," but—

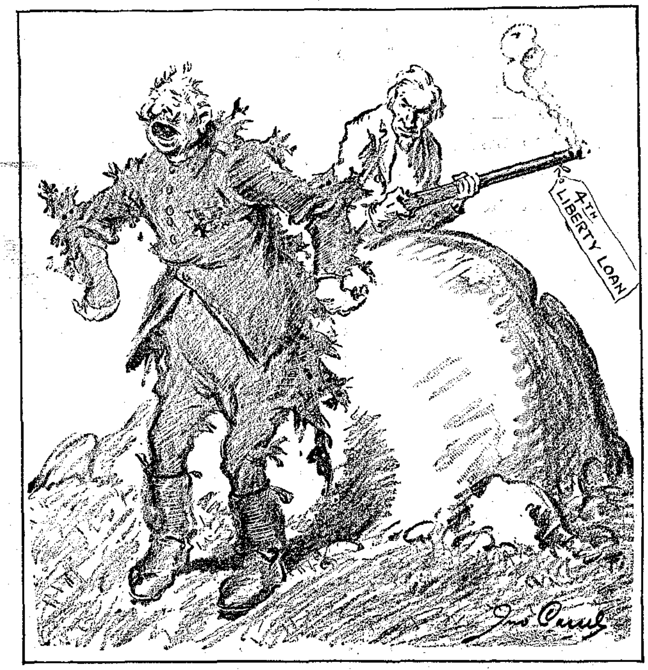
"Waiving the question of partizanship, and considering the issue on a higher plane, we can not see how Congress, without confessing a deplorable weakness and sad deterioration, can afford to surrender to the Executive this vast responsibility for guiding the national energies through the reconstructive period. We think conscientious Democrats ought to feel as zealous in the defense of this function of Congress as Republicans."

The old-time balance of power in our Government, thinks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), was destroyed in the war by the concentration of power in the hands of the Executive. This was inevitable, and much suggests that it was wise, yet the New York daily hopes that after the war there will come "a strong and healthy reaction against paternalism and the endless multiplication of Federal commissions." But the Dallas *News* (Dem.) believes it would be much better to entrust reconstruction to a commission appointed by the President than to a joint committee of Congress. The reasons are many, and most of them manifest, according to this journal, which mentions chiefly that the questions of which the problem is made up are for the most part of a scientific and somewhat technical nature, and "there are few men in Congress who could bring to their examination the knowledge which would be possest by a body of men chosen by the President." *The News* adds:

"It is hardly necessary to observe, furthermore, that most of those questions would be half-prejudged by the members of a congressional committee, whereas we might confidently expect that a body made up of men chosen by the President would be animated by a spirit of scientific inquiry in considering them. The task of the body, however constituted, would be merely to gather facts. Doubtless it would be expected to make recommendations also, but it would be left to Congress to accept, reject, or modify them, and they would have no constraining force except such as they might derive from the favor of public opinion. May it be that it is a reluctance to being put under the constraint of public opinion that makes members of Congress unwilling to have the inquiry made by men chosen by the President? The precise and important point is that we are more likely to get correct information from a commission than from a joint committee of Congress."

AN "AMERICAN ATROCITY"

THE BARBAROUS AMERICAN SHOTGUN is now listed with such war-weapons as poison-gas and liquid fire, if we are to believe Germany's protest, and some of our editors find it hard to decide whether the solemn expostulation deserves wrath or laughter. The German objection to our use of the shotgun, we learn from Associated Press dispatches, was made in an ultimatum to the United States through the Swiss legation that if no satisfactory answer were forthcoming by October 1 reprisals would be taken, and it was pointed out to this Government that a prisoner on whom a shotgun or shotgun ammunition is found forfeits his life. As we hold a hundred German prisoners to every ten Americans in enemy prison-camps, we can indulge on a larger scale in reprisal, say some editorial observers, as they note Secretary Lansing's reply to the ultimatum, which reads in part as follows:



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THAT AMERICAN SHOTGUN.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

"If the German Government should carry out its threat in a single instance, it will be the right and duty of the United States to make such reprisals as will best protect the American forces, and notice is hereby given of the intention of the Government of the United States to make such reprisals."

Altho this reply is clothed in diplomatic language, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "even the thick-witted men who are rocking the German throne at this hour must understand its meaning." Germany's protest against the use of shotguns, agree several of our editors, brings to the "verge of temperamental explosion" every American who reflects on the facts thus stated by the St. Paul *Dispatch:*

"The Hun, who initiated the use of gas which causes its victims to die in anguish or to linger on in unspeakable suffering; the Hun who initiated the use of flame-throwers to burn their victims alive, the Hun who uses saw-tooth bayonets and cries '*Kamerad*' when throwing a bomb, the Hun who has killed scores of children in France and England, who has torpedoed without warning any number of non-combatant vessels carrying women and children, who has destroyed plainly marked Red-Cross hospitals and ships filled with wounded, who has driven helpless civilians into slavery and outraged their women, the Hun who has stood behind the Turk in his drowning and disemboweling of Armenians, this Hun threatens to execute American prisoners of war who are caught with shotguns or shotgun ammunition on their persons!

"The real objection of the Hun, of course, to the use of shotguns is that they are efficient. Charged with buckshot, they make the same kind of wounds as rifle-bullets. But they have the power, at short range, of making more of them and of spreading out like the contents of a shell, insuring a hit even if the marksmanship is inferior and scaring the daylights out of the Huns, who already are filled with panic by the daring and resourcefulness of the 'brown devils.'"

The Louisville *Post* doubts whether it will be necessary to resort to reprisals, because Germany is now "weakening all along the line," and the Savannah *Press* considers her protest "similar to the objection to the use of a rope on the part of a man who is going to be hanged." The Boston *Globe* assures us our boys "wouldn't hesitate to use a shotgun even on the Kaiser," while the Peoria *Transcript* inquires rather caustically whether it is not still customary "to shoot skunks with shotguns."

KING COTTON IN TROUBLE

King Cotton has not been immune from the recent epidemic of disturbances peculiar to crowned heads. "The War Industries Board has at last got around to the point of trying to fix a price on old King Cotton," announces the South Bend *Tribune* with glee, which must inevitably remind many good Southerners of a Russian Bolshevik. "For eighteen months . . . the price on King Cotton has been steadily rising until now it is about the costliest staple for sale in the United States. What an awful shock it must be to those Southern Senators to think of sacred King Cotton being dethroned, put upon the same level with other war-necessities!" But the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* has a soft answer for this and much other wrath of a similar nature when it remarks reassuringly that "whatever President Wilson does in the cotton price-fixing business will be all right with the people of South Carolina." The fourth short crop of cotton in successive years, a demand increased by its use in the manufacture of explosives, and a hundred other war-necessities, together with multiplying costs of production, as the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* and several other papers point out, put cotton in a position to demand whatever it wanted. The price rose on the Government's announcement of the lowest crop percentage ever recorded, 55.7 as of August 5, and then broke violently on further information as to the likelihood of price regulation. The low point reached was something over thirty-two cents a pound, as compared with 1914 prices of less than ten cents. While a committee of the War Industries Board takes testimony in the cotton-growing States, the Atlanta *Journal* presents these facts by way of solemn protest:

> "It is a matter of common knowledge that while most American products reached pinnacle prices in the earlier stages of the European War, yielding royal profits to their producers, cotton fell to starvation figures in the autumn of 1914, and for many a month remained unmarketable at anything like intrinsic value. The rank and file of cotton-farmers are just now recovering from the setback of those distressing times in which they were forced to pile debt upon debt to meet the bare emergencies of existence. Far from bearing any resemblance to profiteers, they are as a class still much behind the average prosperity enjoyed by the food-farmers of the West and by industrial labor everywhere. Nor are the highest prices they have recently received for their crop at all excessive in comparison with those of other basic commodities. . . . Has not the price of wool and iron and steel and corn and every other necessity also advanced, in some cases more than trebling?"

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* calls for a minimum price of thirty-five cents per pound, if regulation really must be put in force, and the Atlanta *Constitution* employs bold-face type to express its conviction that as yet "no emergency has arisen that would justify the Government in modifying the prevailing price of cotton." Both the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* and the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* find points to commend in these views, but the Houston (Texas) *Chronicle*, in the midst of the cotton belt, takes a more liberal stand. "The indicated purpose to fix a price on cotton will find little opposition in the South," declares *The Chronicle*, "even tho, for the immediate present, it may seem to interfere with natural opportunities." Commenting on the situation in a subsequent editorial, the same authority answers both procotton and anticotton extremists:

> "The people of this section do not believe that President Wilson has made an irreparable blunder in recommending a fixt price on this staple. Neither do they think the Administration is about to sell them out to Northern buyers.
>
> "They are not unappreciative of their obligations as citizens of a common country or as patriots fighting for a common cause.
>
> "They are not unmindful of the fact that unity of command and unity of effort demand unity of sacrifice.
>
> "They are willing to take their medicine with the rest, and to tote fair with the wheat-farmers, the coal-producers, the steel-founders, and all other toilers for whom the Government has found it necessary to fix rates and compensation.
>
> "If cotton is our principal crop, we shall try to remember what wheat means to the great Central States, and if the price is fixt at a little lower level than we could wish, we shall recall that wheat was driven down something like 25 per cent."

This confidence in the Government is not misplaced, according to a writer in the New York *Tribune*, who repeats echoes that have come both from the data-collecting committee and the distribution committee which are handling the matter for the War Industries Board. Chairman Baruch, of the Board, has announced that "stabilization" rather than "fixt prices" will be the plan in the cotton industry, and, altho the New York *Times* predicts that the coming cotton crop will be distributed "under government supervision," the *Tribune* authority concludes:

> "As they come to understand the scheme, the cotton farmers are ceasing to worry about either price-fixing or stabilizing. Their committee is on the ground in Washington, and it is said that it will depart praising what it came to denounce."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Save fruit-pits and give the Teut fits.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Gasless Sundays make Monday morning's papers less ghastly.—*Kansas City Star.*

The news from the front is sweeter than two extra spoonfuls of sugar in your coffee.—*Houston Post.*

"Save the pits!" Surely. And the bottomless one for the Kaiser!—*Chicago Daily News.*

The suffrage resolution has failed, but the resolution of the suffragists has not.—*Boston Herald.*

Recent events seem to have taken the "blatt" out of the *Tageblatt.*—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Paradoxical as it may seem, in order to have our soldiers go ahead we must back them up.—*Kansas City Star.*

Krupp seems to be making most of the arms and ammunition for both sides the last few weeks.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Kaiser alludes to the Allies' "will to destruction," and he might add that where there's a will there's a way.—*Kansas City Star.*

The chief difference between cooties and slackers is that cooties are active and are on the war-front.—*Coffeyville (Kan.) Journal.*

One trouble with Hindenburg, the Kaiser may be tempted to say, is that he does not know where to draw the line.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"American Soldiers Close Up Profiteer.—Paris, September 24." Showing what you can do if you only go far enough away from home.—*New York Evening Post.*

"There are no dentists or toothaches in Mesopotamia," says a native of that land, "and no poets or police." Naturally, there could be none without the other. Before there were railroads in America there were no railroad wrecks.—*Kansas City Star.*

Nobody cares what happens to the Turk, just so it happens.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

With Turkey it is merely a matter of deciding who is going to do the carving.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The skip-stop street-car system saves fuel, but it falls mighty heavily on $12 shoes.—*Topeka State Journal.*

The continued advance of the Greeks profanely suggests that Hellas broke loose.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Those 400 iron crosses the Kaiser distributed at Metz recently probably were awarded for marathon honors.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Of course the brewers are entitled to an organ—provided they don't expect it to play German tunes.—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

Now isn't it about time for the Kaiser to make another of those speeches of encouragement to the Krupp workers?—*Kansas City Times.*

A Santa Fé official at Topeka says the difference between wages and salaries nowadays is that there is more money in wages.—*Kansas City Star.*

"Germany being beaten on five fronts."—Head-line. Germany would be glad now, perhaps, to swap a couple of fronts for a rear.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Noah would have saved future soldiers a lot of trouble if he had swatted those two cooties when they marched up the gang-plank of the ark.—*New York Evening Mail.*

If the Kaiser could only see how stern those straight-backed young second lieutenants look and how terribly many there are of them, he would realize that his case is hopeless.—*Kansas City Star.*

The dealer who tells you that your winter's coal has been "slated" for delivery may mean well, but his choice of words raises uncomfortable doubts on the quality of that promised fuel.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR READERS

FOR more than four years the publishers of periodicals have had to face the rising tide of costs. Fully as much—perhaps more—than other lines of business, they have felt the fast-increasing burdens of the war.

THE publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST have watched the prices of other magazines advance from ten to fifteen cents a copy, from fifteen to twenty cents, and in some instances from twenty to twenty-five cents. By increased economies in operation and by careful and painstaking business planning they have so far been able to maintain the low subscription prices of THE LITERARY DIGEST, hoping that for the duration of the war it would not be necessary to place any share of this burden of increased cost on the subscribers.

WE regret to say that this is no longer possible and that the time has come when it is imperative that we make a slight advance in our subscription rates. You may have noticed the announcement in last week's issue that the annual subscription rate for THE LITERARY DIGEST is now $4 instead of $3.

IT is almost unnecessary for us to explain to our readers the reasons for this action. The simple statement that the present low subscription price of THE DIGEST has long since ceased to cover even the bare manufacturing cost of the magazine is almost sufficient.

WE are just completing new contracts for our paper supply for the coming twelve months. The advances in the cost of the paper alone needed to supply an individual year's subscription of fifty-two numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be *$1.28 more* than the price we paid for the same amount of paper prior to America's entry into the war.

TO this total must be added the printing and binding costs, that are advancing step by step with all the other processes that enter into the making of THE LITERARY DIGEST. A new schedule of printing and binding prices recently went into effect, adding $1,200 a week to our operating costs. This is only one step in the successive advances that we have experienced in this particular branch of manufacture. Added to all these are the increases in editorial expenses and all the multifarious charges that are included under the general term "overhead charges."

THESE facts will clearly indicate that the dollar increase we ask for a year's subscription for THE LITERARY DIGEST does not even cover the *increase* in the manufacturing cost of the magazine. In view of this we believe our many friends will consider this advance reasonable, just, and conservative.

WE do not wish to leave our readers under the impression that this advance in price is permanent. When the war is over and normal and natural economic reactions bring about a decrease in the cost of labor and material, our subscribers can expect a corresponding reduction in the cost of their magazine.

IN figuring this increase in price we have taken no account of the increase in the second-class postage-rates. Last July a zone-postage law became effective—an unjust and most objectionable system that was abolished during President Lincoln's administration. This law establishes a complicated system of postal-rates for all publications that will eventually result in a heavy postage tax on magazine subscribers.

EVEN though Congress by its new act has made magazines tax-collectors, we do not intend as yet to place this new burden on the shoulders of our subscribers. We do not intend to impose this new Government levy until we are convinced that this law has been permanently placed upon the statute-books. It is still our earnest hope—our confident belief—that Congress will reconsider and repeal a law inimical to the best interests of the nation—a law that interrupts the free and constant interchange of ideas throughout our country, and so threatens the unity of thought and feeling of America.

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

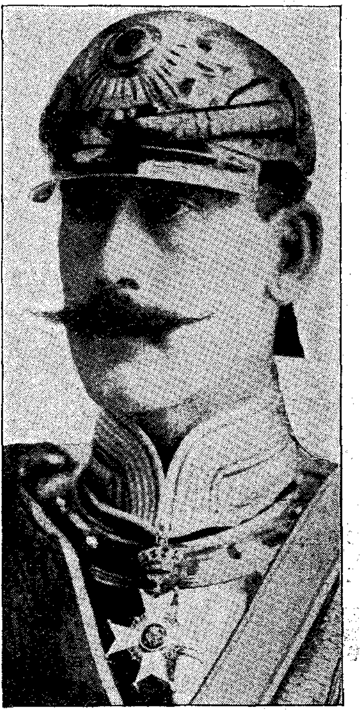
SURRENDER FIRST, THEN PEACE

EVERY AMERICAN WAR has ended in the surrender of the enemy forces, and Germany's repeated efforts to turn the conflict into a debate meet only the message that Grant sent to Buckner. The slogan of our allies in Europe, too, is "No peace till Germany surrenders unconditionally." They hold that all peace moves made now are mere efforts to stave off the results of the crushing defeat that the Huns realize is coming to them. The Paris *Figaro* puts the case in a nutshell when it says:

> "Germany wishes to stop the war at the moment she is going to be beaten, and knows it. Let us suppose the proposition is accepted. Immediately in Germany there would be a delirium of joy. The people are electrified, and the Kaiser has retaken them into his hands. The humiliation of having demanded peace would disappear rapidly. He becomes the hero of heroes. He has resisted a world-coalition."

French opinion lays stress upon the fact that we can not trust the Germans until they are in such a position that treachery is no longer possible. As the Paris *Matin* puts it:

> "After many victorious weeks our soldiers are asked to lay down their arms, to stop short in the midst of their triumphs, and let the Germans retreat quietly to their frontier with their arms and baggage and entrench themselves so as to use their resistance as an argument to weigh upon peace negotiations.
>
> "Thus they propose to defraud us of the final results of our sacrifices. If Germany really wants peace, the only way for her to obtain an armistice is to do like the Bulgarians, to give proper guaranties that the armistice will not be utilized to prepare fresh attacks.
>
> "If Germany really wants to take President Wilson's points as the basis for discussion, let her begin by accepting them; without this there can be no negotiations any more than there can be an armistice without conditions which the responsible military commanders consider indispensable for the safety of our armies."



Photograph by International Film Service.

GERMANY'S NEW PEACE ANGEL.

Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German Chancellor, who tries to mix victory with defeat by asking peace and yet saying: "Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people for all times, the front is unbroken. This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence."

The Germans believe that President Wilson is so inexperienced in diplomacy, says the Paris *Temps*, that they look upon him as an ideal cat to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. However, thinks the Paris organ, they have picked upon the wrong man:

> "Germany only invokes President Wilson's principles to make us let fall our arms. Then, when the fighting has ceased, when the German troops have regained their breath, when the Imperial Government has become popular and strong, the German diplomats will undermine and overturn, one by one, the pretended bases of negotiation. It is easy to understand that the Kaiser's staff approves of Prince Maximilian's policy, but Maximilian, with Ludendorff and Scheidemann, is mistaken in attributing so much naïveté to President Wilson."

In London the determination to have nothing to do with any German peace offer short of absolute surrender is as strong as it is in Paris. London, too, expresses the utmost confidence in the wisdom of President Wilson. Public opinion in the British capital bids us look upon Prince Max of Baden—the new Chancellor—and observe the "democratic camouflage." As the London *Morning Post* remarks:

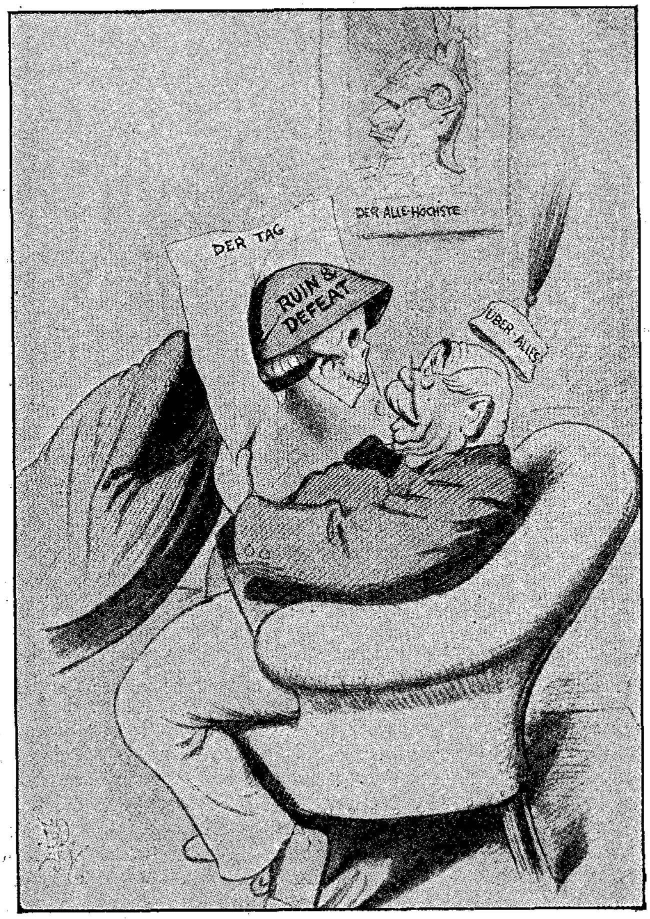
> "The new Chancellor has lost no time. His action is the result of conferences and agreements between the Pan-Germans and other parties in which, as heretofore, the military dictatorship has directed the course of affairs. So much is clear. Prince Max of Baden was appointed by the German Emperor, not by the Reichstag nor by the people whom the Chancellor affects to represent. He is responsible to his sovereign alone, and when he has served his Majesty's turn, he will be incontinently dismissed like his predecessors.
>
> "It is important to understand what is the position of the new German Government, because upon the nature of that position depends the validity of the peace note. President Wilson, to whom the note is addrest, has plainly declared that he will entertain no proposals whatever which are made by governments of the Central Empires.
>
> "The Imperial Chancellor speaks in the name of the German Government, which is unaltered. His attempt to represent recent superficial changes as a democratic reform is a little too palpable. Therefore the peace note fails to fulfil the condition postulated by President Wilson. . . . . . .
>
> "The policy of peace, like the policy of war, is agreed among the Allies and America, acting in concert, nor can any proposal addrest to one among them be entertained. Belgium has already been separately approached by Germany and France by Austria. Germany is doubtless prepared to make further separate overtures as the circumstances may suggest. These maneuvers will be in vain."

The London *Daily Express* has a few words to say:

> "A German politician recently deplored that 'no confidence is felt abroad in our intentions or the sincerity of our declarations.' Exactly. While Prince Max was talking to his 'humanity' brief in Berlin, Douai was in flames. The Germans are destroying every town and village from which they are driven in France. German submarines continue to sink merchant ships and murder their crews. While these things go on, what nauseous humbug it is for a German statesman to talk of his clear conscience and his 'inner peace.'
>
> "The whole idea of the speech is to save, not Germany, but the Hohenzollerns and Junkers. The whole idea of the Allies is to destroy, not Germany, but the Hohenzollerns and Junkers. It is not for a beaten nation to suggest terms or to bother about labor and humanity. Both labor and humanity may safely be left to free peoples. Nor do President Wilson's terms supply the basis of negotiation. They must be accepted or rejected. Hitherto they have been contemptuously rejected. If they are now accepted, let Prince Max say so.
>
> "An armistice as a mere subterfuge for talk would be intolerable at this juncture. If Germany really wants an armistice she must have it on the same terms as Bulgaria. Let her withdraw her armies from all occupied territory and let her give security for the acceptance of the Wilson terms by the surrender of her arms and fortresses. That was Bulgaria's road to peace, it is the only road. Germany may not yet be ready to tread it, but she will be when Foch has hammered her armies for a few weeks longer."

NO ECONOMIC BOYCOTT?

THE DELIBERATE DESTRUCTION, apparently so wanton, that has marked the line of German retreat has revealed its true character. It is a part of the foe's trade plans—an effort to cripple France and Belgium commercially after the war. Belgium was long ago stript of all her machinery, which is now busy turning out German products to compete with us when peace comes. The German policy was revealed in all its nakedness when the Allies entered St. Quentin, and is thus described by Mr. Ridguier, the Deputy from that city to the French Chamber of Deputies. He writes:



FACE TO FACE WITH IT.

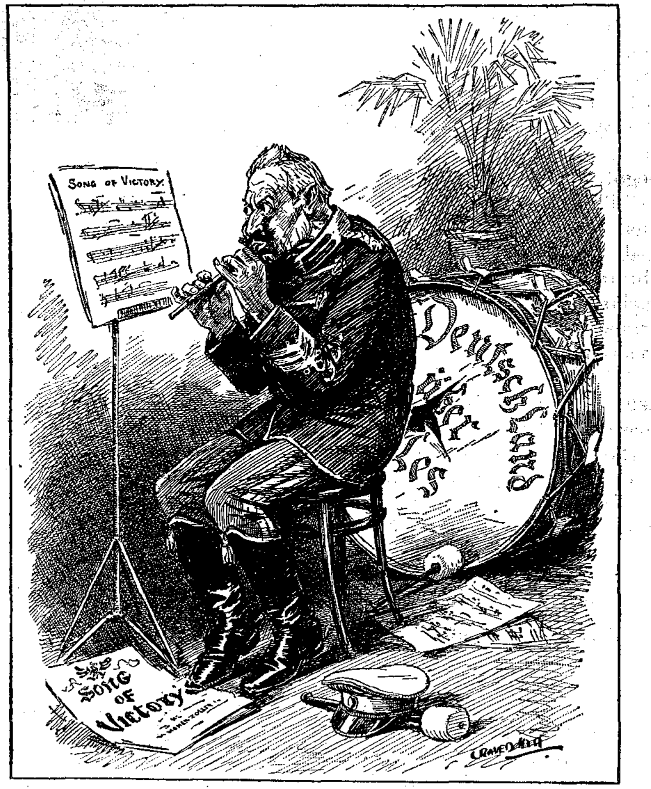
FRITZ VON DEUTSCHLAND—"Neffer did I such unu-sual und tisgusting feelings haf! Efferytings vas begoming downside op!"

—*Bystander* (London).

> "The greater part of the city is still intact, but such destruction as has been accomplished has been most systematic. Weaving- and spinning-mills, lace-factories, all metallurgical works—everything, in a word, which would give St. Quentin the possibility of competing with German trade after the war—have been destroyed. This is the blackest evidence against Germany, so far as St. Quentin is concerned—the absolute annihilation of all the industrial possibilities in this busy manufacturing town of 45,000 inhabitants. . . . . . .
>
> "The Town Hall has not suffered much, but all the lead roofing has been carried off, as well as the contents of the famous ancient belfry. In the Mayor's room the French soldiers discovered thousands of commercial records, account-books, and receipts, all of which had apparently been thoroughly examined. The suggestion is that the Germans systematically recorded all the commercial information they could gather, with a view to utilizing it when they resume foreign trade after the war.
>
> "The evidence revealed in this and other ways that the Germans are systematically utilizing the world-struggle to obtain weapons to prosecute a new commercial war against France when the present conflict ends is strengthening daily the determination of the people of France to insist on implacable reprisals and a commercial boycott of Germany after peace is declared."

GERMAN FITNESS FOR PEACE-LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

FUTURE PEACE may be imperilled if Germany is excluded from the Peace League; but it may also be equally endangered if Germany is within the circle. There we have the dilemma, and the debate over it is now in full cry. President Wilson has definitely declared that he favors admitting Germany to full membership, without any adverse discriminations, economic or otherwise, on the idea that no cause for rancor must be left in the remade world, to start new wars. If Germany doesn't behave, then he would impose penalties. But others favor the penalties now, and are for blackballing Germany's candidacy for membership in the Peace Club forthwith. French and British comment on the President's plan reveals large areas of doubt about its workability. As the Paris *Journal des Débats*, for one, puts it, "In truth, this program is as yet neither very clear nor very practical." This great Paris organ opines that if a league of nations is to be formed at all, it must be done now "among those having solid confidence in each other, with provisions for the gradual admission of others when sufficient guaranties are offered." Opinion in London runs in a somewhat confused stream. The only paper that whole-heartedly indorses the President is the pacifist *Daily News*, while the rest of them take up a laudatory but non-committal attitude. The general opinion seems to be that "now is the accepted time" for forming a league, the nucleus of which is already in existence in the alliance against Germany. Some papers are frankly puzzled at what they term the President's "curious attitude" on the subject of economic retaliation, and many hold that the economic weapon is the only one which can be successfully used in bringing a defeated Germany to a penitent frame of mind. As the London *Evening Standard* puts it:



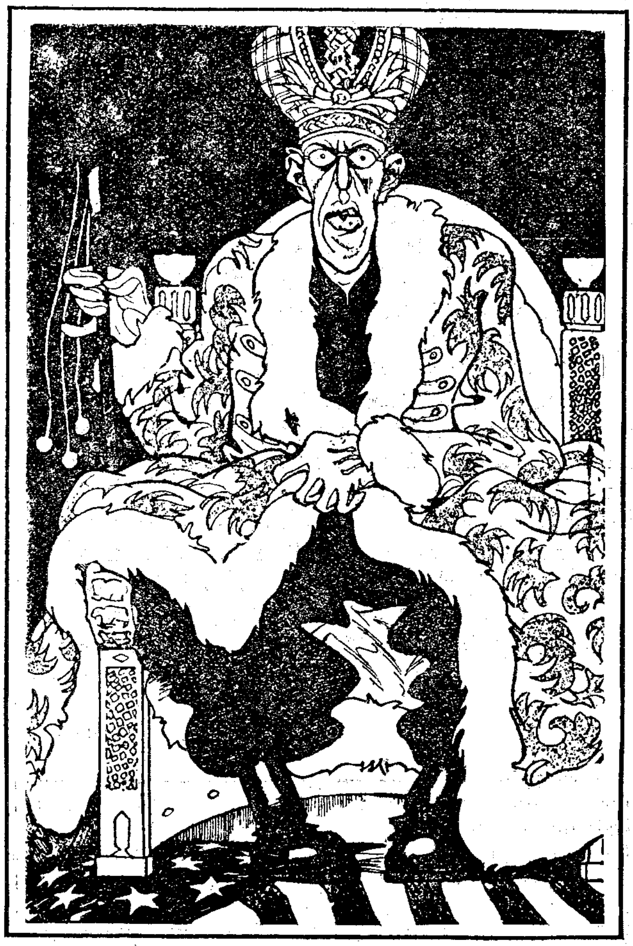
PLAYING SMALLER.

The Kaiser makes a change of instruments.

—*Punch* (London).

> "No time should be lost in coming to a general arrangement among the Allies for the unrestricted use of the economic weapon against an unregenerate Germany. . . . President Wilson's full ideal can hardly be realized unless we begin to

build at once on the foundations we have. We see no reason why a beginning should not be made at once, setting up machinery for a supreme court of arbitration and penalties for any Power which provokes war. The most effective deterrent would undoubtedly be the economic boycott by all members of the league and arrangements to use it forthwith must exercise a powerful influence on the present war."



THE AUTOCRAT OF WASHINGTON.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The Germans' odd idea of propitiating the man from whom they expect to obtain an advantageous peace.

The London *Outlook* thinks that the President's attitude is one of "magnanimity toward the Germans," a sentiment which it recognizes as being present both in England and America. It warns us that any generosity to the Germans will be misunderstood, especially any extension of a friendly hand in commerce. It says:

"The resumption of free trading with Germany—particularly a Germany undefeated—would mean the reintroduction of all those dishonest and 'blackleg' commercial methods by which, before the war, our shops were filled with subsidized German goods while our own machines often stood idle and our workers emigrated or starved.

"This desire, or disposition, to let Germany down lightly needs careful examination. And for this reason: Our British generosity—not to say stupidity—being what it is, there is a great danger that we shall concede extremely generous terms to the enemy, and in so doing neglect some of our own vital interests. There is grave danger that, in spite of all we have seen and ought to have learned, we may make our plans without due appreciation of German cupidity. Certain it is that if our peace advocates have their way, Prussianism will be permanently entrenched on the Continent and pretty firmly established in this country, and that trading conditions will be such that British labor will often be unemployed while our markets are again filled with German bounty-fed products. While so much is said in favor of the policy of generosity—the policy of shaking hands with the enemy and trying to be good friends when the fight is over—something should be said on the other side. . . . . .

"When we are invited by men in responsible positions not only to let the enemy down lightly in the settlement of the war, but to resume free, unregulated trade intercourse with him after the war—to open again our ports and markets to the Germans, free of tariff, toll, or tax, so that they may again 'blackleg' our traders and drive both capital and labor out of this country—well, it is time to ask the reason why, and to consider what a grave injustice we should thereby be doing our own people, including many of the men now fighting for us. To a fair rival, an honest foe, and a clean fighter—generosity by all means! But the German character is such that it would certainly mistake generosity for weakness."

Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, takes the attitude that Germany can only be admitted to a league of nations at a period after the war when she has already shown distinct signs of repentance and reformation. He said in his speech at Manchester:

"I want to say to those who have the same horror of war as I have, who would like to see any rational means of bringing this madness to an end, do not let us be misled into the belief that the establishment of a league of nations without power will in itself secure the world against that catastrophe. A league of nations with a Prussian military power triumphant! Why, it would be a league of fox and geese—one fox and many geese, many at first, then gradually diminishing in number. Read the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Poland was once a greater nation than Prussia and in its day as great as France. The Teuton has absorbed it. Unless there is victory the plans for the new world on which we hope to see the dawn bursting—those plans might as well be shelved. I tell you the best time, the best thought, the best energy, the best resources of a nation devoted to averting conflict or preparing for it are useless unless you stamp out for all time the rule of brute force which has challenged humanity in this war.

"I am for a league of nations. In fact, the league of nations has begun. The British Empire is a league of nations. The Allied countries who are fighting the battle of international right are all a league of nations. If, after the war, Germany repudiates and condemns her perfidy, or, rather, the perfidy of her rulers, then a Germany freed from military domination will be welcome into the great league of nations, but the only sure foundation is a complete victory for the cause of justice and international freedom which the Allied nations are now carrying along the road of triumph through barbed-wire entanglements, deep implacements, and the serried ranks of a redoubtable foe."

Mr. Balfour, Britain's Foreign Minister, replying to the President's speech, is too polite to take actual issue with the President, but, reading between the lines, we can see that he does not believe that the formation of a league of nations to include Germany is a possibility at the coming Peace Conference. In his speech at the Guildhall in London, he said:

"Personally, I am very much of the President's mind, that to allow this occasion to sink into the past would be to lose one of the great opportunities given mankind permanently to put international relations upon a sound, lasting, and moral footing, and you must so arrange the map of Europe and the world that great occasions for wars will not overwhelm you.

"If you are going to render permanent German domination over Russia, especially western Russia, and the small peoples along the Baltic; if you refuse to redress the wrongs of Poland; if the subordinated peoples in the Austrian Empire are to be left under the heel of the German and Magyar minorities; if the Balkans again are to be the scene of bloody wars and the occasion of hostilities among their neighbors; if the Turk is to be allowed to resume his bloody sway over the territories torn from him; . . . if Greece is to be threatened, as in the past, by the domination of the Central Powers; if Servia is not to be restored after all her appalling sacrifices and glorious gallantry; if France is not to resume her full place in western Europe, and if Belgium is not to be restored in full measure; if all those evils are not potentially to recur—then you must do something more than merely establish a league of nations.

"You must put these wrongs right before a league of nations can be made to work. You must give it a clean slate to work upon. Then and then only will your league of nations work.

"Therefore, in order to make a league of nations possible complete victory is absolutely necessary. Germany can only be a member of a league of nations when the international system has been reformed by a great, wise, and all-embracing peace, and that can never take place until Germany not merely has been obliged to change her profession of faith, but until Germany finds herself in a position where all her dreams of world-domination are torn to pieces and she is left powerful, indeed as she will be left powerful doubtless, prosperous doubtless, and wealthy, but no longer a tyrant who can use the nations which she is in a position to influence to serve her own dreams of world-empire."

Turning to purely neutral opinion, we find the same doubt exprest as to whether the President's ideals swim at any time into the region of practical politics. The powerful Madrid *Liberal* describes the President's speech as—

> "the noblest thing that has been thought or said since the beginning of the war. It is the epitome of the general spirit of humanity and of those aspirations which dwell in the depths of every conscience and every mind that is free from covetous egotism.
>
> "Perhaps President Wilson's program may be too idealistic. We may perhaps think that it is not possible to sacrifice all material interests to the moral progress of the world, but we may forget that this doctrine, so noble and so human, may perhaps be guaranteed by the mighty power of the United States, and that any imperfections which may be found in practise will be gradually corrected."

MAKING DEMOCRACY SAFE FOR THE WORLD

THE VIRUS OF THE BOLSHEVIKI seems to have infected the proletariat of the world, and this fact is arousing considerable apprehension in that stronghold of conservatism, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The conservative and aristocratic element there are looking forward with mixed feelings to the period of social reconstruction that must inevitably follow the war. This subject is treated with great frankness by England's foremost woman philosopher, Miss Maude D. Petre, in her book on "Democracy of the Cross Roads," where she assures the workers that too much money, leisure, and power would not be good for them. "The world must be made safe for democracy," says President Wilson. "Yes," replies Miss Petre, "but must we not also insist that democracy must be made safe for the world?" Miss Petre, who, oddly enough, is a Radical, argues:

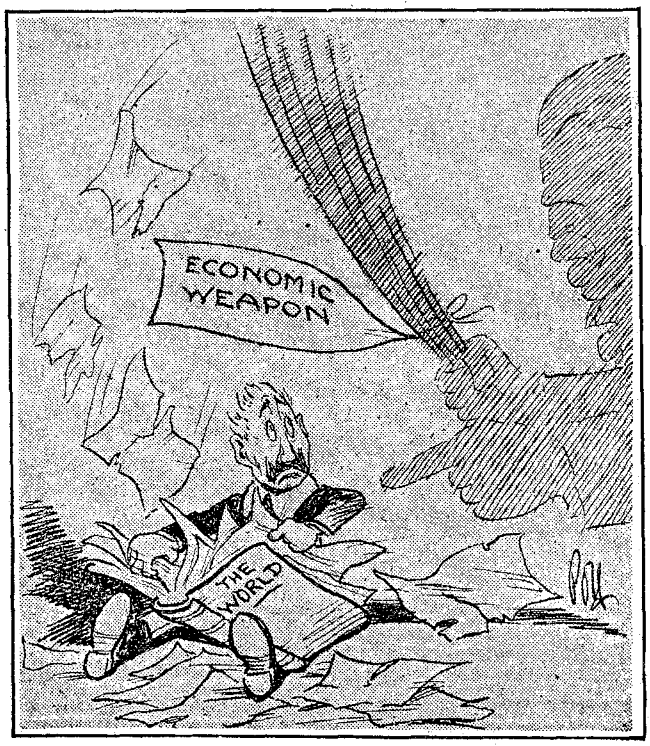
> "The seat of power might be shifted without any one of its vices being eliminated, and we might have new rulers with all the faults and ambitions minus the training and experience of the old ones."

"After the war we are going to have a workingman's world," said one of Miss Petre's soldier patients in the Red-Cross hospital in which the lady philosopher is working during the war, and this remark was the genesis of her book. Commenting on her patient's remark, Miss Petre says:

> "To his uneducated mind the proper return to the people for the hardships they have endured would be a world in which they could make everything good for themselves at the expense of others. If such a spirit were to prevail, then the world might become safe for democracy, but democracy would certainly not be safe for the world.
>
> "A democratic country is not in itself more disinterested than an aristocratic or even an autocratic form of political life. Can any one honestly maintain that the working classes or the people in general are at present manifesting more disinterestedness than the privileged classes against whom they are tilting?
>
> "More money, less work—that is a good program, but it is not a program of human love and fellowship, nor is it necessarily a program of moral betterment."

The writer maintains that in these times we have fallen under the fetishism of mere words, and we are apt to believe that there is some magical saving grace in the mere word "Democracy":

> "Democracy is, in itself, neither the ruin nor the salvation of a land; it is a means, not an end. It abolishes selfish privilege, it diffuses the goods of life among all, it fashions a wider and fuller society; but then the further task begins of leading men on to a nobler use of the advantages they have obtained.
>
> "If the autocratic system of government, which is so largely responsible for the present world-tragedy, has been tried and found wanting to the call of humanity, we must not deceive ourselves with the notion that democracy can be trusted without training or probation. It is the system of values that must be changed, and not the method of their distribution.
>
> "It is not a question of how much money each man should have, but of what part money should fulfil in human society. If this should be the last great war, there is yet a task before society as mighty and as important as the abolition of militarism, and that is the abolition of unbridled commercialism."



THE SHADOW.

—*Evening News* (London).

She remarks that reformers and dreamers seem to think that the poor as such are essentially noble, and assures us that this is a fallacy:

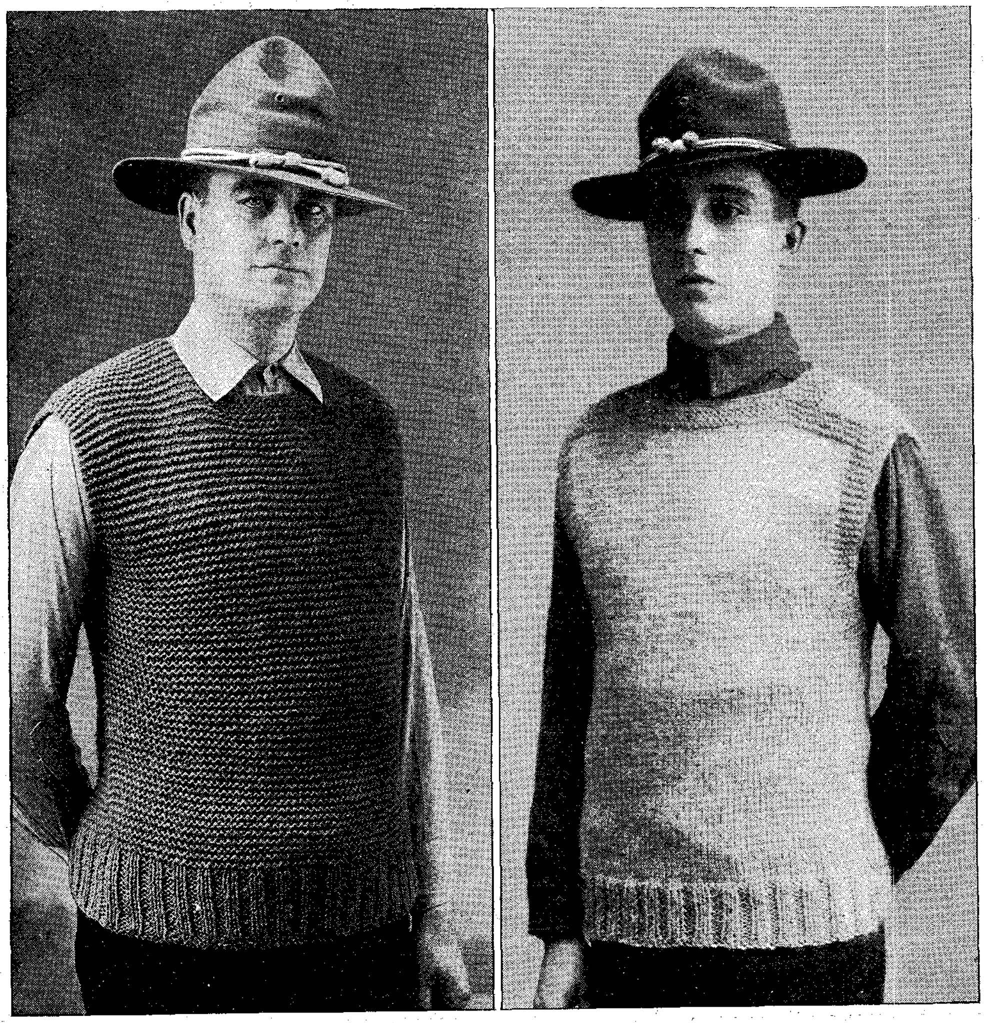
> "Human nature is not in itself the noblest creation imaginable. The poor are no whit better than the rich, for material poverty has no essential connection with the poverty of spirit. . . . Two things must be wished for the rising democracy. First, a sense of responsibility; secondly, a power of self-criticism. Let the leaders of labor have done with the faults of others and begin seriously on their own. Let them realize that it is now up to them to make the world and their own country as safe in the arms of democracy as democracy is to be safe in the coming world."

THE HUN'S "KINDNESS" TO THE TURK—The Turks have lost their only large battle-ship. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* announces that the German authorities have removed the former *Goeben* to Sebastopol, oblivious of the fact that Turkey had bought and paid for her. The London *Daily Graphic* comments:

> "Turkey has every cause to regret the day when she joined the Central Powers. The Ottoman Government is bankrupt, and a recent effort to raise an internal loan has been a disastrous failure. Yet Germany has persistently refused any help. Again, when a food commissioner paid a visit to Berlin a few weeks ago to secure food-supplies for Turkey, he was sent away empty-handed. Further, when Turkish forces were sent to invade the Caucasus, they were swiftly halted by a stern hint from Berlin. To this catalog of grievances must be added the loss of territory and prestige which Turkey has suffered in Mesopotamia and Palestine. That fact has been sneeringly emphasized by the German press on several occasions."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

NO WOOL FAMINE



COTTON AND WOOLEN SWEATERS—WHICH IS WHICH?

To save the wool, "fluffed cotton," says a Philadelphia paper, "may be used in double or triple strands to make warm knitted garments for the men in the service at perhaps less than half the cost of the same amount of wool, with the same heating properties." The sweater in the left-hand picture is cotton: the one at the right is a Red-Cross woolen garment.

THE DANGER of a wool famine is not so great as was feared, according to information gathered by the War Service Committee of the woolen industry; that is, so far as stocks of wool held by manufacturers are concerned. Instead of being obliged to confine their output entirely to war-orders, not a few factories, we are told editorially by *The Textile World Journal* (New York, September 21), are preparing to turn out woolen goods for civilian wear for the next season. Of course, this paper goes on to say, these calculations may be upset by further requests from the Government for additional machinery to be placed on the production of war-goods. Many Federal contracts will be completed shortly after the first of the year, and then there is no apparent reason, the editor thinks, why the mills can not be devoted to regular business. We are warned, however, against the conclusion that this means plenty of wool. Says the writer:

> "This apparently improved situation would seem to discount the statement from official sources that all the wool-supply for the current year would be needed and taken by the Government, but it does not mean that there is likelihood of any change, in the immediate future at least, of officials' attitude regarding the allocation of wool for civilian needs. Nor is the supposition warranted that the same care in the conservation of raw material that has characterized the past course of textile manufacturers should not be observed in the months to come. A great deal has been done to restrict supplies of raw material over a longer period than that of ordinary consumption. Adulteration has been the order of the day, and doubtless will continue. Only by using substitutes could the supply which is now evident have been possible, and a continuation of this satisfactory status can only be made certain by further economy on the part of manufacturers.
>
> "Doubtless those producers who have heeded the warning of government officials to conserve their wool will receive the greatest degree of consideration in the future. On the other hand, there may be a few who have not heeded this warning who will find it difficult to obtain supplies with which to continue the operation of their machinery. With all, however, it will be a case of waiting until those in authority have complete information as to the amount of wool which this country is to receive from abroad before it can be expected that any pronouncement will be made regarding the disposition of wool for civilian production.
>
> "Undoubtedly the crucial test of the industry's ability to take care of the civilian trade will come on the next heavy-weight season. . . . If there is no decision on the part of government officials with respect to the apportionment of wool, so that manufacturers may lay their plans for the heavy-weight season of 1919, by which a fair proportion of their usual product can be assured, the consequences are likely to be serious."

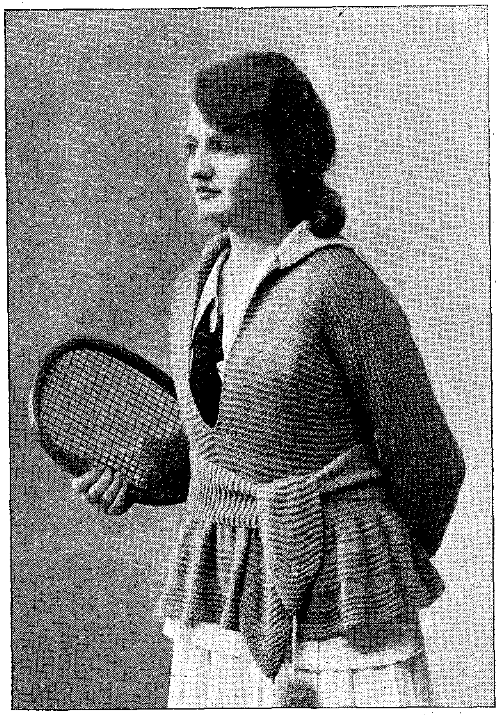
Meanwhile, the War Industries Board, under date of September 11, has announced in the daily press that war-relief organizations will continue to receive their supply of knitting-yarn to be made into woolen garments for American soldiers and sailors, despite a program of restricted production by spinners approved by the board. And George E. Scott, acting manager of the Red Cross, according to a dispatch from Washington to *The Tribune* (New York), declares that his organization controls something like a million and a half pounds of wool, which will be available for knitters. Explaining the effects of the Industries Board's curtailment of the supply of knitting-yarn, Chairman Scott is reported as saying:

> "When the War Industries Board some time ago advised the Red Cross that future production of knitting-yarn would be greatly reduced, we immediately began to purchase all yarns

suitable for our knitting. As a result we have to-day in stock or on order 1,400,000 pounds of yarn for distribution to our chapters. It is hoped we may obtain some additional yarn from wool unsuitable for government uses. The expected total, however, will be considerably below the 10,000,000 pounds used last year.

"While the total of yarn we can obtain is being determined we are studying how to use our supply to produce only garments which are most essential. When a conclusion is reached we shall announce our full program of knitting.

"In addition to this stock of yarn, the Red Cross has ready for distribution 600,000 sweaters, 134,000 mufflers, 384,000 wristlets, 228,000 helmets, and 1,328,000 pairs of socks, a total of 2,674,000 articles. We are hopeful, therefore, that these and such additional garments as we shall be able to make will enable us to meet the more urgent requirements of our men during the coming winter."



TO SAVE WOOL FOR THE SOLDIERS.

She is wearing a cotton sweater.

There are still others who point out that knitting may be indulged in freely even by those who have no wool at all. For instance, a writer in the Philadelphia *North American* calls attention to the value of fluffed cotton as a substitute. He writes:

"Here, at last, is a substitute for one of the necessary articles listed under the heading 'Munitions of War,' which combines all the advantages of the original, and has a goodly list of its own to add besides.

"Fluffed cotton, as the name implies, is a strictly cotton product. The fuzzy, furry quality, which enables it to work up so admirably, is produced by a particular carding process which results in an appearance approaching Angora wool. For this reason, it is sometimes mistaken for what is known as the domestic Angora, and was originally used for adding the decorative finishing-touches to knitted sweaters and hats. Its extreme reasonableness in price, however, not only in comparison to the domestic Angora but to the regular wool yarns and flosses, and its adaptability to every sort of knitted garment, soon won it a much wider range of use and popularity.

"Fluffed cotton may be procured in virtually all of the popular wool shades and in three degrees of weight. Owing to its composition, garments made of it wash even better than those made of all wool, and if the drying process is carefully done, the long hairs, which are its most attractive feature, will rise from the thread just as soft and silky as before the water touched it.

"There is no danger, however, of those same hairs presenting the same working difficulties as do those on the genuine Angora. For these are neither so long nor so numerous, nor do they become dislodged from the thread either while the garment is being made or worn.

"In every instance where wool has or can be used fluffed cotton may be substituted. It is admirable for children's sweaters and caps and scarfs, because it washes so serviceably. It may be developed into either sleeveless or kimono sweaters without danger that the garment will stretch and lose its shape, for there is very little 'give' to the cotton thread. It may be used perfectly well as a substitute for wool embroidery on serge frocks and suits, and it can be crocheted into hat and tams as readily as the regular wool floss. Moreover, and this is perhaps the most important of all, it may be used in double or triple strands to make warm knitted garments for the men in the service at perhaps less than half the cost of the same amount of wool, with the same heating properties. And white or soft gray in the light-weight works into admirable summer socks for the men in the trenches.

"Here at last is a substitute worthy of the name. It might almost be called a synonym, it fills so adequately the place of wool. For besides being far cheaper and just as practical and adaptable as wool, its use represents a real patriotic service and conservation."

RUBBER OUTRUBBERED

A NEW COMPOSITION that is just like india-rubber, "only more so," is editorially announced by *The Scientific American* (New York, September 7). The editor prefaces his account by the statement that this invention is typical of many that are appearing just now, in that it is the discovery of a new profession—the "by-products engineer." The specialty of this type of engineer is the utilization of hitherto worthless by-products. No one, we are reminded, can increase the amount of matter or substance in the world. All that the inventor can do is to devise new combinations of it; and this particular worker is skilled in ways to make use of that which has always been considered useless. It is this kind of worker who has just discovered a way to make rubber harder, tougher, and more elastic by combining it with a hitherto valueless by-product. We read:

"He had for some time had in mind a reenforced rubber fabric, patterned more or less upon reenforced concrete, and to be formed by filling in a tubular or spongy mass with rubber. But he had searched high and low for the proper base, without success. He had tried various metals, and everything else he could think of; but none of them added strength to the rubber without a disproportionate sacrifice of elasticity. And there the matter rested when the man with the idea stumbled across what he insists is the largest single waste product that remains unutilized.

"This product is fish-scale. In the case of one or two less common varieties of fish, it has been customary to make an artificial pearl from the scale. But with this exception, the vast amount of scale removed from fish in canneries and wholesale markets and retail stores has been an absolute waste, with not even a suggestion of possible utilization. Like flue-gases and culm heaps before the by-products engineer got hold of them, it has been actually a nuisance which had to be got out of the way with as little expense as possible.

"When this state of affairs came to his attention, our man got a supply of fish-scale, and investigated its structure and properties—purely by second nature, because it was a waste product. But when he found that it was a cellular mass, of tubular structure, as resilient as rubber but much tougher, and that it made no difference at all what kind of a fish it came from, his interest in it ceased to be one based on general principles. He at once tried it out as a base for his cherished reenforced rubber, and found that it worked like a charm; it made the rubber tough, without robbing it of its elasticity.

"This of itself would have been sufficiently pleasing; but the final consummation, which came later, by sheer accident, made it look like the proverbial three-tenths of a dollar. Rubber is hardened, or vulcanized, by treating it with sulfur. To make a long story short, the inventor discovered that fish-scale would take the same sulfur treatment, with the same result. So after he has rubberized his fish-scale and got a tough, elastic fabric, he can vulcanize the combination, and get a hard, tough, elastic fabric.

"He has accordingly taken out as broad patent protection as he could induce his Uncle Samuel to give him, and is now busily engaged in finding out just how far he can go in the rubber business with his new material. The most exhaustive tire tests have had no effect upon his optimism save to increase it; and indeed, when a man begins to talk about a rubber that shall be far harder and far tougher than rubber has ever before been made, without loss of resiliency, it would seem that he has something to talk about."

WILL OUR ROADS STAND TRUCK TRAFFIC?

THE INCREASED USE OF TRUCKS on ordinary roads, for commercial and military purposes, threatens our highway system with early ruin, or so thinks Mr. S. Whinery, of New York, whose opinions are printed by *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Mr. Whinery points out that our highways are now being used more and more for a class of traffic that has been carried hitherto over railroads in heavy freight-cars. Trucks are growing larger and are operated at higher speeds. Large capital is being invested in their manufacture and use, and the interests that control them will before long be powerful, if they are not so already. Shall we rebuild our roads to correspond, or shall we require those who use them to pay for their "way" as well as their rolling-stock? Mr. Whinery believes that matters have reached such a point that a roadway heavy enough for this new class of traffic would cost about as much as a light industrial railway. He explains that he refers to trucks intended to carry loads greater than four tons, and proceeds:

"Our experience has now clearly shown that even our best present highways are quickly destroyed by the excessive wheel-loads and high speed of these trucks. . . . If it can be conclusively shown by satisfactory evidence that the use of these trucks on the highways is, in normal times, necessary for the accommodation and promotion of the commercial and industrial interests of the country at large, and therefore beneficial to all classes of the people to an extent that will justify the enormous expenditure required, there can be but one answer. If, on the other hand, it can not be shown conclusively that such an expenditure will yield a reasonable profit on the investment, or if it appears that provision for the use of heavy trucks will benefit a comparatively small class at the expense of the great mass of the taxpayers who must pay for the building of our public roads, a different answer is warranted. There is undoubtedly much to be said on both sides of the question. It needs careful, scientific, and economic study and investigation, which so far it has not received. The arguments presented have been mostly those of special interests, the manufacturers and salesmen of trucks, and the often ill-considered views of the good-roads enthusiasts. The arguments on the other side have not been fully and properly presented to the public. Particularly, the enormous cost of building highways of the character that will be necessary to withstand the traffic of heavy power trucks has not been fully realized. . . . . . .

"To provide a highway capable of carrying such loads without rapid deterioration would call for a roadway surface approximating that of our best city pavements, and a concrete foundation from 50 to 100 per cent. stronger and more rigid than is now found adequate for city streets.

"Such a roadway twenty feet wide (and no less width would be sufficient) with its incidental items would cost at prewar prices not less than $40,000 per mile. This does not include the reduction of gradients now considered satisfactory, which the truck interests might with good reason demand.

"There are said to be more than 2,000,000 miles of public roads in the United States, of which some 235,000 miles were reported as 'improved' at the end of 1914. If we assume that 8 per cent. of the whole would have to be built or rebuilt, as main or secondary roads, in order to carry out a scheme of general heavy truck use, at an average cost of $25,000 per mile, the total first cost would be $4,000,000,000, or about $40 per capita for the whole population of the country."

This writer does not believe that it is generally realized that the reconstruction of our highway system, to fit it for the use of heavy power-trucks, would involve anything like so great an expenditure, and he thinks that when the people fully realize it they will be opposed to any such scheme. He goes on:

"Arguing from the present congested condition, due to the war, of rail- and water-transportation, it is asserted that these agencies have broken down and can no longer furnish the facilities that our expanding business demands. Such an assertion is at least premature. . . . . . .

"If, however, it shall eventually be found that the steam railroads and the waterways are inadequate, and the highways must be resorted to, it may be worth while to consider whether the construction of enormously expensive roadways is the best solution of the problem.

"One possible substitute would be the construction, along the sides of the roadways, of light industrial railroads for the use of commercial vehicles. Most of our highways are now—or could be, readily and cheaply—graded to such width as to permit the building of a single track on each side of the roadway proper. The cost of such a single track, ample for the use of trucks up to fifteen-ton capacity, would probably not exceed in normal times after the war $10,000 per mile, or $20,000 per mile for the two tracks.

"Assuming that the roadway for ordinary business or pleasure-travel could be built for $12,000 per mile, the total first cost would still be less than that of a roadway adequate for the trucks. The truck-wheels could be constructed with steel treads and flanges placed on the inner sides of the rubber tires, of such radius that they would not interfere with the operation of the trucks upon ordinary roadways, and portable switches or turnoffs could be carried, enabling the trucks to leave the rails and take to cross or diverging roads or streets where necessary. . . . . . .

"It is not unlikely, if the truck traffic promises to be anything like as large as its advocates predict it will be in the future, that private corporations might undertake to build and maintain the tracks, on the basis of a ton-mile tariff charge sufficient to make the investment profitable, while fair and reasonable to the patrons. The saving of power, the higher speed attainable, and the freedom from roadway accidents would help to compensate for such charges, if they did not compensate wholly for them.

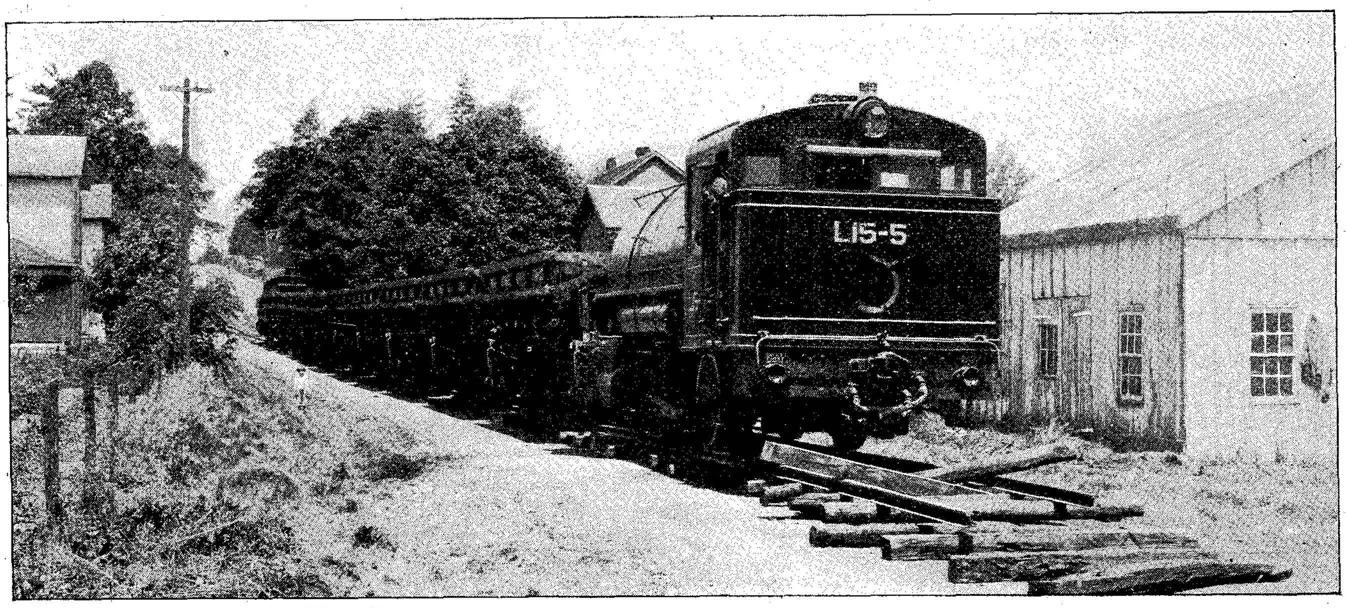
"In any event it would be just and proper that the interests specially benefited by the construction and maintenance of such railroads should, directly or indirectly, bear a large share of the cost."

SHALL WE KEEP ON SAVING DAYLIGHT?

ON SUNDAY, October 27, the clocks will be set back one hour, and our first experiment in "saving daylight" will come to an end. The general feeling seems to be that it has been a success. Indeed, some enthusiastic souls are advocating a continuance of "Wilson's time" throughout the year, oblivious of the fact that while daylight is saved at one end of the summer day by the adoption of the plan, there would be loss at the other end by prolonging it through the winter months. The measure, we are told editorially by *The Electric Railway Journal*, has undoubtedly been effective in conserving the health, wealth, and mineral resources of the nation. While no dependable figures are available on the total fuel-saving, it has been estimated that it will have been responsible for the conservation of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of coal during the seven months of its operation. Electric railways have had some of the benefit of this economical measure, and the people as a whole probably have profited by the enjoyment of extra leisure during daylight hours. The writer goes on:

"The fundamental principle of purpose of the daylight-saving plan is to synchronize the period of work with the rising of the sun rather than with the time (noon) when the sun reaches its meridian, so that during the summer when the days are long the period of recreation after work can be taken while there is natural light rather than during a time of artificial light. As the sun rises some three hours earlier in June than in December in the latitude of New York the present plan, in which work is begun only one hour earlier in summer than it is in winter, does not fully make up for this variation in the time of sunrise. However, it does so to some extent, and as well as could be done with any system involving only two changes of time, one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

"The suggestion has been made by some enthusiasts for the present daylight-saving plan that it should be continued throughout the year. They believe that people are now so accustomed to rising an hour earlier than they otherwise would that they would continue cheerfully to do so during the winter. These advocates, however, overlook the fact that such a plan would require most people to get up a considerable time before sunrise. They would thus have to use artificial light in the morning instead of in the evening, so that there would be no saving.



Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

A RAILROAD-TRAIN OUT FOR A JAUNT ON A RURAL HIGHWAY.

Moreover, such a measure would be very unpopular, because while most people do not object to sitting up in the evening with artificial light they do object to being obliged to use it after rising in the morning. We are afraid that if the plan were followed throughout the year the tendency in winter would be gradually to delay the times for beginning and ending work, and the hours being thus fixt for winter conditions could not easily be changed back during the summer.

"Another point worth mentioning, a psychological one, is that if people used much light in the morning they would forget to turn off this light until some time after the necessity for it had ceased. They could not be expected to keep the matter constantly on their minds; hence another incidental advantage and economy in shifting the clock hands back to their normal place in the winter-time."

NEW SWISS ROUTE TO SALT WATER

SHAKESPEARE'S "BREAK" in speaking of the "coast of Bohemia" is familiar. But in these days of huge artificial waterways neither that country nor any other inland region has any excuse for remaining isolated from the sea. Switzerland is already connected with salt water through the Rhine, and the question of reaching the Mediterranean through the French river system after the war has been thoroughly discust of late. A Swiss Association for Navigation from the Rhône to the Rhine has been formed, and its president, Paul Balmer, has just been addressing a body of French engineers and business men at Paris, under the auspices of the French Naval League. A writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 7) is of the opinion that this problem is of great interest for the economic future of the two countries. It is also intimately connected with the project for making the Rhône navigable upon the whole or most of its course, which has been occupying the attention of engineers in both countries. Mr. Balmer sets forth the main lines of the project as follows:

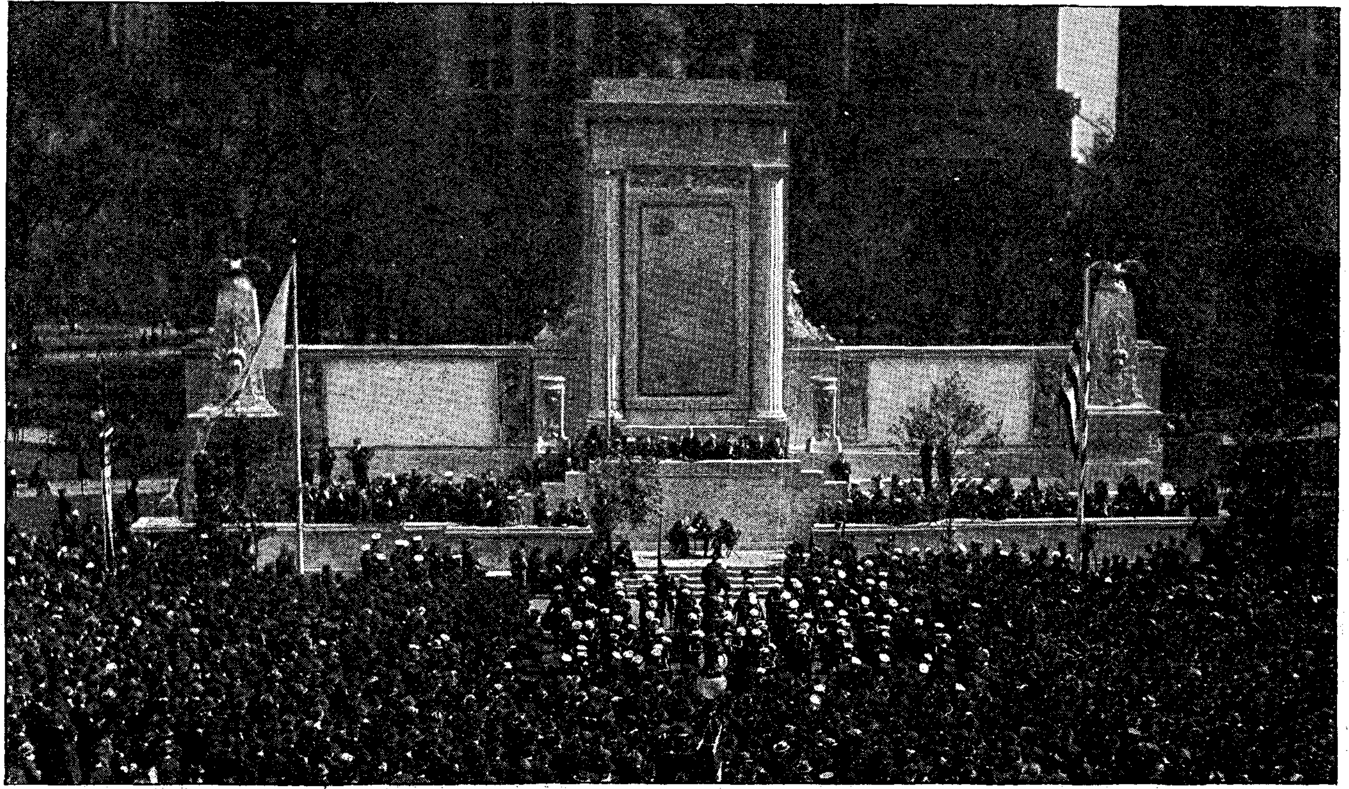
"We must start with the idea that the waterway system of Switzerland is now connected to the Rhine, but that this country has no similar outlet on the French side. But it would be a great advantage to be able to make suitable connection with the Rhône, and it is this idea which is to be promoted at the present time. Engineers consider that it is quite feasible to do this, and, in fact, the question is not one of recent date, but has been under examination for a long time since, and the great economic advantages which the two countries could obtain in case the Rhône were made navigable have been already exhaustively considered and clearly pointed out.

"In Switzerland, the waterway from Bâle to Geneva already exists, and it now remains to make connection on the French side between Marseilles and Geneva by way of the Rhône. Engineering work on this river consists in the construction of locks all the way along at the proper distance, up to within a short distance from Geneva; then comes the important work on the stream commencing with the great barrage proposed at Genissat, and this will solve the problem of navigation from this point to Geneva, at the same time employing the power of the Rhône for the great 300,000 horse-power project to which we referred before. This electric station, it will be remembered, will rank among the most important in Europe. The Rhône is now very narrow in many places in this region, but the proposed engineering work will open it up for navigation as far as Geneva. This will be the final step to be taken in making the Rhône navigable throughout its course, and it will thus be joined on to the Swiss waterway system. Bâle, or Basle, will then be placed at practically an equal distance from the northern port of Rotterdam on the one hand and the southern port of Marseilles on the other, and the Swiss river system will be connected with France through the Rhône. The events of the war seemed to show to what a great degree the commercial relations between Switzerland and France could be increased, even with the present limited transportation resources. For instance, traffic between the Mediterranean port of Cette and Switzerland—this port handles much of the Swiss freight—was only 50,000 tons, while in 1916 it had increased to 500,000 tons. What is needed at the present time is the proper legislation, in order to carry out the project, which will surely be of great benefit to the commercial relations between the two countries."

RAILROADING ON A COUNTRY ROAD—Heavy single pieces of construction machinery are very frequently moved long distances under their own power, but it is not often that a whole construction-train is transported across country as a unit. How this has been done at the Germantown dam for the Miami Conservancy District in Ohio is described in a recent issue of *The Miami Conservancy Bulletin*, as quoted in *The Engineering News Record* (New York). We read:

"No railway runs near the site of the dam, so it was necessary to run a standard-gage construction-train, with two locomotives, on its own tracks and under its own power on the country highway and village streets, about three and one-half miles. The distance was not covered in one run, but in short lengths, the rails being taken up behind the train and relaid in front as the journey proceeded. Grades were encountered that were too steep for the entire train to climb, even when driven by both locomotives. To overcome this, a siding had to be built at the top of the hill seen in the background in the view. The front locomotive dragged the cars up the slope one at a time and stored them on this siding, where they were made up once more into a train and moved ahead again out upon the main line."

LETTERS - AND - ART



Photograph by Paul Thompson.

THE ALTAR OF LIBERTY.

Standing on the west side of Madison Square, this imposing architectural feature of the Loan Drive is the center each day at 12 o'clock of tributes to our Allies. It will remain throughout the war, and may be perpetuated in permanent materials.

"THE AVENUE OF THE ALLIES"

NEVER HAS STREET-DECORATION in New York reached the pitch attained by the Liberty Loan Committee. Fifth Avenue becomes for the time being "The Avenue of the Allies," and so impressive are the results that the cry is inevitably raised to have this tribute to our associates in arms perpetuated for all time. "The significance of this name is now obvious," says Mr. Alfred Pinneo, writing to the New York *Times*, "and the act would typify a unity of feeling—a true alliance of heart that is our best guaranty of enduring friendship and partnership with those great peoples who, by their heroic struggle, have redeemed the world from the dominion of the Beast." The remarkable thing about the present occasion is, as Miriam Teichner observes in the New York *Globe*, that "from Madison Square to Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue has been metamorphosed into a great win-the-war picture-gallery." Under the flags of many nations that "slant from windows until the avenue is a gay carnival-vista of color, under the crimson-and-white Liberty-bond pennants with their terse slogan, 'They Fight! You Lend!' the Fifth Avenue crowds shoulder and elbow their way to the window displays which crystallize the nation's war-spirit in this win-the-war art-gallery." It is pointed out that no peace period, nothing but a war-era, could have produced the pictures that are on exhibition in shop-windows:

"They are of war's humor as well as of its horror, but a sustained thought runs alike through the gay and the grim, like a *motif*, heard and heard again, and harped upon with insistence—the *motif* of hatred for the thing that Germany has done to the world, and the determination that never again will this thing be allowed to happen.

"Those shop-windows on Fifth Avenue are bringing forth such comment now as they have never before elicited. Exclamations arise almost involuntarily from the crowd which surges about a window showing from a distance nothing but a froth of women's lingerie or the sleek shine of furs or the gleam of metals and gems. For, framed by these accustomed things, the crowd sees pictured war's *Schrechlichkeit* in all its blood, its filth, its horror. Starving women plead from the midst of satins and velvets; maimed soldiers writhe with a background of pale plush; shrieking children flee from pursuing demons out of a fluff of clothing destined for happy times."

The names of the donors recall some of the most notable features of our ordinary current exhibitions. There are works by Joseph Pennell, Jonas Lie, Gari Melchers, Willy Pogany, George Bellows, and Gutzon Borglum. Again, says this observer, "there are unknown painters whose work shows the unmistakable earmarks of the unskilled, but about whose patriotism there is nothing amateurish." We are given a survey:

"The art exhibit begins at Madison Square with the Altar of Liberty, inscribed with the sentiments of statesmen of the Allied countries. Above Clemenceau's name is the statement, 'We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible. We want a just, strong peace, protecting against the abominations of the past.'

"That statement by Clemenceau may be said to strike the key-note for the Fifth Avenue exhibit. 'A just and strong peace,' and the duty of the public to work toward it and for it, directly and indirectly, is the message of every picture shown. Almost every one of these pictures shows a 1918 date-line.

"Walking up Fifth Avenue from Madison Square, the tourist in this war-gallery sees in Brentano's window Lichtenauer's poster, 'Combined effort will win the war. Be of that effort,' with its pageantry of allegorical female figures, bearing aloft a burden of ships, of war-supplies, of all the various and sundry impedimenta of war. In the window of Mason & Hamlin, 313 Fifth Avenue, John Ward Dunsmore strikes a novel note with his picture of President Wilson alone in his study and its Liberty-bond message, 'Lighten His Worries.'

"In McCutcheon's window Carroll Bill, of Boston, shows a burning fishing-smack on a smooth lift of green water, and asks the public to guarantee safety for our fishermen. Altman's has a great statue of Liberty at the main entrance and numerous window displays. A notable collection of Pennell etchings is to be seen in Kurzman's window, showing scenes in the airplane field, at the hangar, and in shipyards and munition-plants. The war-industries are infused here with a picture quality and a poetry all their own. . . . . . .

"Full of life and energy is A. C. Goodwin's portrayal of shipyards, with a giant hull in the making, with its slogan, 'Liberty Bonds Guarantee Endless Tonnage,' in the Woolworth window. Actual shipyard scenes, by Hugh Ferris, in characteristic vein, make the windows of Himebaugh & Browne a real treat to the art-enthusiast. In the Rogers Peet window the Kaiser wounds with his bayonet the crucified figure of Christ, at whose feet a surge of white corpses washes upward, like foam. This picture is by Spear, of Boston. A powerful portrayal of the agony and terror which follow the torpedoing of a Red-Cross ship is made by Hopkinson in the windows of Florette, and Willy Pogany, a few steps farther, has an allegorical America with her foot on the war-god, while, in the background, children come with gifts of fruits and flowers.

"Terrified peasants, fleeing with their little household goods past all the young beauty of spring trees, plead, with their creator, Francis C. Jones, 'Stop This!' in Youmans' window at No. 581. The Ehrich Galleries show dry points and lithographs by Nuyttens, Puyse, and Mielzner on war-subjects."

Emotion may have been aroused in all its phases before the visitor has traversed the space between Twenty-third Street and Fifty-ninth on the east side. The west side has also its full quota:

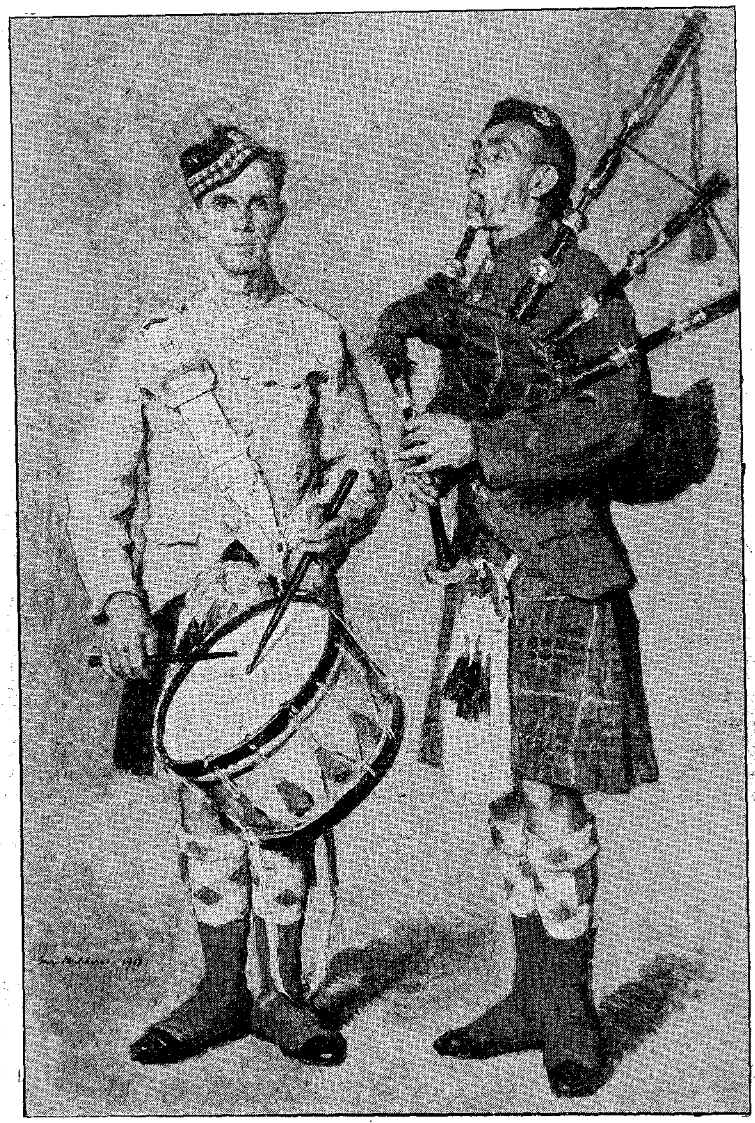
"'The Germans Arrive,' by George Bellows, in the window of Scott & Fowles, 590 Fifth Avenue, is perhaps the picture about which the crowds hang longest in a sort of fascinated horror; for this picture shows the Germans at their work. One invader holds the neck of a tortured man in the firm grip of his muscular, gray-sleeved elbow. The sword of a second is raised, dripping, from its completed task; where the man's hands should be there are dark, dripping blobs of raw flesh; one severed hand lies, red-flecked, in the foreground. In the eyes of this man there is madness. In the background Germans surround a woman. . . . . . .

"In the Spanish Art Galleries, at 734 Fifth Avenue, Charles S. Chapman's pictured procession of war—marching men, aviators, trucks, cannon, with its significant words, 'We are sure of them; are they sure of us?' F. W. Benson has painted a mother and two frightened children fleeing from the terror behind, which is displayed in the Duveen Brothers' window, with the words, 'Liberty bonds guarantee immunity from frightfulness.'"

The New York *Evening Post* comments on the fact that "it is what happened in Belgium and northern France that more than anything else stirred American anger." Our particular grievances sink out of sight:

"No one looking at the representations of homes in flames, civilians shot down, and women led away, or paintings, like George Bellows's, of the maiming of a Belgian boy, would learn from them that the immediate cause of our entry into the conflict was the unrestrained submarine warfare. There is remarkably little to remind us of German crimes on the sea. Perhaps this is in part due to the fact that for us this seems so much more a land war than a sea war. Our thoughts are more with the men in France than with those on the seas. But long before the submarine warfare had resulted in its worst atrocities, the reports of the crimes in Belgium had torn nine out of ten Americans away from any neutrality of feeling."

Another writer to *The Times*, who pleads that this moment should not pass away without leaving its material mark, puts a philosophic claim for "The Avenue of the Allies":



Copyrighted, 1918, by Gari Melchers.

"ALLIES."

Painted by Gari Melchers, it presents a note of cheerfulness in contrast to the horrors and sadness of most of the themes chosen by our artists whose work is shown on the Avenue of the Allies for urging the Liberty Loan.

"The decoration of Fifth Avenue with the flags of our twenty-two Allies, one for each block, is not only among the gayest and most beautiful civic demonstrations of a city which has always led its fellows in such pageantry; it is the expression of a historic moment, of a noble mood and emotion, which all must wish to make permanent—or, if that is impossible, at least a deep and abiding memory. In this greatest crisis of history, twenty-two nations, of the utmost diversity in size, in economic interests, in historic traditions, and in racial character, stand shoulder by shoulder, each giving gladly its utmost treasures of life and of wealth in the cause of world-wide liberty and of justice. . . .

"How are such events permanently signalized, such memories kept alive? One way is to embody them in the daily nomenclature of ourselves and our children—in the names of our streets. . . . . . .

"Doubtless the high and generous mood of to-day will pale in the lapse of decades. Trade rivalries will begin again, racial misunderstandings supervene. That is the way of the workaday world. Yet much will be gained if there is permanent record of the fact, as gay and as beautiful as may be, that when the trumpets of liberty and justice sounded a nobler spirit was born; that the peoples of the mountains and the peoples of the seas stood shoulder to shoulder as brothers, offering up the best of their wealth, the best of their youth, upon the sacred altar."

NOT ENOUGH BOOKS FOR THE ARMY

THE "AVERAGE MAN" was a generous giver when he was asked to go through his library for books for the soldiers' reading. Something short of three million volumes were donated, but these have been found to be inadequate in number. They were mostly fiction—in fact, says Frank Parker Stockbridge, National Director of Information, Second Library War Fund, "almost all of them that can be used are fiction." This fact explains why the American Library Association needs $3,500,000, the apportionment granted it out of the fund of $170,000,000 to be raised in the Welfare Drive soon to be on us. The Library fund staggered a good many people, who ask what need there is for the money when the people gave so many books. "Almost every house, in the larger cities at least, and in many of the smaller communities, was visited by Boy Scouts and others collecting books for soldiers. Here was something visible, tangible, and the public remembers it." But the books that the soldiers are asking for and that the Government is asking the Library Association to supply, says Mr. Stockbridge, "are technical books, scientific works, text-books of every kind, books on history, books on foreign languages—in short, the whole list of books that can be classified as educational." The "average man's" library is not up to date enough in books of this class to provide the soldier with what he must have. As Mr. Stockbridge writes in *War Libraries* (New York), the official organ of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association:

"Of course there are some standardized sciences in which the book issued ten or fifteen or even fifty years ago is as valuable as the most recent one, but there are very few sciences, and none of the arts, in which the old book is of current value. Gray's 'Anatomy' is still standard, altho it was first published seventy-five years ago. There has been no change in the propositions of Euclid, and the standard works on trigonometry and higher algebra do not need to be of the 1918 edition. But when we have to provide a book on the psychology of color for the use of the camouflage corps, it has to be a new book. The chemistry of high explosives is a subject on which we can not get books from the 'average man's book-shelves.' Neither do the 'average man's book-shelves' yield books to meet such demands as that which one of our librarians recently encountered, from a Greek soldier who wanted a book to help him teach an Italian soldier how to read English.

"From a Southwestern camp a few days ago came the report that the draft had brought in thousands of Mexicans who could not read English, and a demand for the immediate shipment of books in Spanish. We supplied the demand, but of course we had to buy the books, as we have to buy the books in Yiddish, Polish, Lithuanian, French, Italian, German, Scandinavian, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, and the other languages making up the forty different tongues in our polyglot Army, for all of which we endeavor to supply the reading need."

The most striking phenomenon about the American Army is that it is a "reading army," and we are assured that "its members are reading far less for recreation than the average citizen reads." The fiction circulation is declared to be less than 50 per cent. of the total, while in the public library 70 per cent. of the total is so classified. We are further told what the money is needed for:

"We have in the service hundreds of librarians. Some have given up large salaries to work during the war for their bare expenses, and others have been loaned by their libraries, which continue their salaries; but even with salaries cut down to the least possible minimum the expense of building and equipping libraries and library stations, of collecting, shipping, and transporting books, of maintaining central offices and distributing and dispatch stations, amounts to a very considerable sum. A single camp-library, such as the one at Camp Funston, for example, has something like two hundred branches in and around the camp."

From Paris comes a report published in *News Service* about the use of books on the other side and the methods of transporting them:

"To transport these books, the Government allows the Y. M. C. A. cargo space for fifty tons a month, about 100,000 volumes. This was not enough. Sammy is a bookworm and needs 200,000. So Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus secretaries on board transports bring over, in addition, as many packages as the captains will permit. Also they bring the magazines on which you placed one-cent stamps. These are sorted and bundled in New York for distribution to front-line trenches, where there is no time for consecutive reading of books. While speaking of ships—250,000 volumes are placed on board our war-ships for our sailors' reading. . . . . . .

"On each volume is a bookplate which General Pershing has signed, reading as follows: 'These books come overseas from home. To read them is a privilege; to restore them promptly, unabused, a duty.' Inside the cover of each volume is the regulation library pocket for a card for the name of the man who borrows it, and the usual fly-leaf record. There is the usual rule that books may not be kept out longer than four or five days, but the army readers usually return the volumes in three days. In a collection of three thousand volumes which were turned over every three days, only ten or twelve books were lost in a period of several months. Signs on the library walls explain the difficulty of getting books to France and ask the soldiers to 'play square with the other fellow.' And the soldier has played square. Of course, the debarkation ports were first to be outfitted with libraries, but by September more than two hundred points had them. . . . . .

"Recently the Paris office of the 'Y' sent down a photographer to take a picture of a soldier reading a book to show the folk back home that their contributions were appreciated. The Paris secretary responsible for this move was delighted to see, when the print was made, a photograph of a soldier reading 'Robinson Crusoe.' He had selected several copies of that desert-island story for this library and gloated over the visible proof of his good judgment. Then the photographer brought him down out of control by explaining that the soldier who posed took the only book left in the library excepting four other copies of 'Robinson Crusoe.' Why poor 'Robinson' was neglected no one could explain, unless it was that every boy had read it in early youth."

The Chicago *Daily News* has printed a list of favorites compiled from reports from thirty-five camp- and base-hospital libraries containing from 200 to 100,000 volumes and serving some 1,500,000 men. "It presents clearly for the first time," says this paper, "the average non-technical reading tastes of the entire American Army and Navy." This is the list:

Fiction.

1. All Novels by Zane Grey.
2. Tarzan Books, by Edgar Rice Burroughs.
3. Rex Beach's Western Stories.
4. Anything by Jack London.
5. Harold Bell Wright's Western Stories.

Personal Experience.

1. "Over the Top," by Empey.
2. "Private Peat."
3. "My Four Years in Germany," by Gerard.
4. Ian Hay's "First Hundred Thousand."
5. Pat O'Brien's "Outwitting the Hun."

Humor.

1. Anything by Mark Twain.
2. Stephen Leacock's Nonsense.
3. "Dere Mable," by Lieutenant Streeter.
4. Irvin Cobb's Stories.
5. Bairnsfather's Cartoons.

Poetry.

1. Robert W. Service.
2. Rudyard Kipling.
3. The "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam.

Detective Stories.

1. Books by Conan Doyle.
2. Books by Anna Katherine Greene.
3. Books by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
4. Books by Louis Vance.
5. Books by Arthur B. Reeve.

Helpful Books.

1. Cabot's "What Men Live By."
2. Wilson's "When a Man Comes to Himself."
3. Fairbank's "Live and Laugh."

Literature.

1. Shaw.
2. Wilde.
3. Emerson.

The Ladies' Home Journal (October) states that in a canvass taken among our troops "over there" as to the periodicals they like best to receive from home, the three heading the list are (1.) THE LITERARY DIGEST, (2.) *The Saturday Evening Post*, and (3.) *The Ladies' Home Journal.*

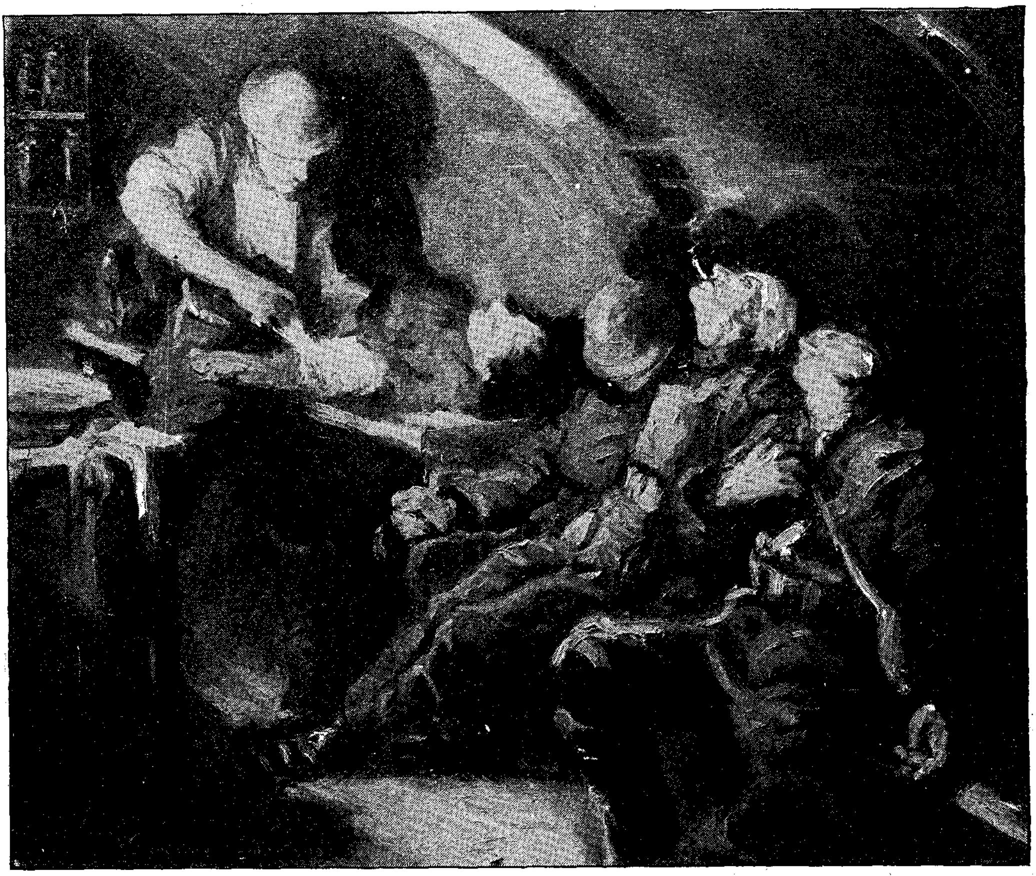
DANCING "DOING ITS BIT"

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE AMUSEMENT before the war, dancing, took time to fall into its stride in the progress of events. In France it stopt entirely; people were too sad to dance. In England it persisted mainly as an amusement for men on leave from the front. With us it had had a dwindling popularity. It has now and then found the excuse of furthering war-charity, but as our boys have more and more gone overseas, it has seemed not quite fair to be gay in this manner. Professional dancers, the petted darlings of short seasons ago, who have not been quick to carry arms instead of shaking legs, have met with no end of opprobrium. But dancing has again returned, and is now going through a phase that takes on all the features of the real folk-dance. The "Block Dance" has held sway in New York even to the extent of superseding the street *festas* that were so scrupulously observed by Italians, for example, on recurrent festivals of the Church. Now one will see young Americans of foreign blood costumed as Uncle Sam or Martha Washington dancing on the asphalt to strains of modern ragtime. *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City) informs us that the block dance has "become an institution in Jersey City, and if there is any other city in the country where such events are held in like number, or with the same success, that city has yet to be heard from." We thus see the apotheosis of the dance:

"As a vehicle for the expression of patriotism Jersey City folk have found the block dance irresistible, as is attested by the crowds that turn out every time one is held. Nor does it matter whether the dance is held in the best residential sections or in the quarters where the poor dwell—the story is always the same: lavish decorations in the American colors, a good band, a big crowd, and a big sum of money for the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

"Nor is it difficult to understand why this favorite amusement, in which lithe limbs keep time to music, and which formerly always required a waxed floor, should suddenly be transferred to the asphalt pavements of our streets. Every block is proud of the number of its young men who have gone forth to fight for 'Old Glory,' and it is but necessary to state that funds are required to provide things needed by these boys in khaki to command instant attention and cooperation. As a means of raising funds for the local chapter of the Red Cross the block dance surpasses everything else tried here. For instance, the residents in the Sparrow Hill section of Hudson City held a dance the other night and over $2,000 was realized. True, this was a record amount for such events, but the fact is not to be lost sight of that were these residents to attempt to realize $2,000 by any other means they would find the task a far more difficult one. And, then, too, when it is considered that many blocks have raised over $1,500 by the same means, it is easy to realize why the block dance gains in popularity.

"While the raising of funds for the Red Cross is the main object, the block dance has many other features to recommend it as an ideal war-time pastime. Chief among these is the gathering of neighbors for a night of patriotic devotion. No block dance is complete unless there is a service-flag raising or some similar patriotic ceremony, and this, along with the decoration of the homes in the national colors and the illumination of the streets by means of Japanese lanterns or strings of incandescent electric lamps, serves to keep alive not only the patriotic spirit, but also the spirit of neighborliness.



FIRST-AID AT SEICHEPREY: "THEIR BLOOD AND YOUR MONEY WILL WIN THE WAR."
Painted by S. J. Woolf from sketches made during the first engagement in which the American troops participated, and now being exhibited in the Avenue of the Allies for the Liberty Loan.

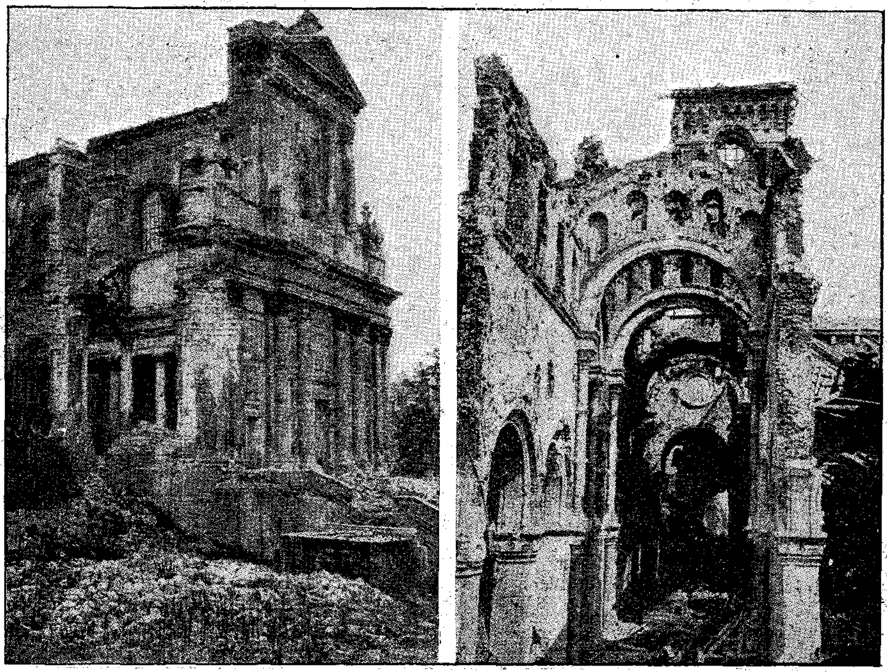
"The usual public dances in the halls have, in a large measure, been abandoned for the duration of the war, and a curb has also been put on entertainments and like events, so the block dance proves a most welcome substitute. As an institution fostered almost exclusively by Jersey City, let it continue on its useful course."

WOOING SIR WALTER TO EARTH—If the shades of old or forgotten authors glow over the tributes of later generations, Sir Walter Scott must have felt an imperative call to return to earthly scenes. So a writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) feels as he tells one of the most pathetic stories of the war:

"Apropos of Mr. Birrell's discourse about soldiers and books let me tell a story. There was a boy who lay dying for six months in an English hospital, one of the nicest boys I ever knew, a fair-haired, blue-eyed lad from the North Country. He had been brought back from France shot through the spine, and was a hopeless case from the beginning. For all the six months never a word of complaint escaped him, and he seemed always to be smiling. He had one great consolation: he had become acquainted for the first time with the Waverley novels, and in his last days he was reading 'Ivanhoe.' When he became too weak to read for himself the nurse took it from him and read aloud to him. She was reading on the last day of all, when the *padre* came and his father and mother were at the bedside, and being a good lad, he kissed his parents affectionately and listened very attentively to the prayers, but the moment they were over he turned to the nurse and said, in a whisper: 'Please go on reading, and as fast as you can, for I do so want to know the end.' And so she read him out of the world with the great fight of *Bois-Guilbert* and *Ivanhoe*. I am sure the spirit of Walter Scott was at that death-bed."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"MORAL FLABBINESS" IN PEACE TALK


Canadian War-Records.

ARRAS: DOORWAY OF THE CATHEDRAL

Ministry of Information.

ALBERT: INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

IN THE TRAIL OF THE GERMANS.

"IT IS RELIGIOUS to hate the Kaiser," says Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, "because the Bible teaches us to hate the devil and all his works." Dr. Day, reported by the New York *Sun*, spoke thus to the students of Syracuse at the opening session of the university as a military institution. He added that "It would be a blessing if we could turn the beast of Berlin over to God and say, 'Lord, inflict violent wrath upon this creature.'" In looking in other directions both here and in England it is seen that complaint is made because violent wrath is not sufficiently invoked. A writer in the London *Spectator* inveighs against "British apathy" in respect to the true character of the German. "Even after four years of atrocities committed in the name of *Kultur*, hardly any class in England, except our merchant seamen, would appear to have grasped the true character of our enemies." The same sort of thing in the United States leads Bishop Quayle, in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), to point to "a moral flabbiness in discussing the German which has a sinister aspect." He speaks especially in relation to peace talk which periodically wells up after a German overture. "All this indiscriminate, flabby, spineless, godless talk about loving the Germans ministers to a wrong peace, to a peace which will not last overnight. . . . Sentimentality of the Henry Ford type will leave America not only the laughing-stock of Germany, but the imbecile in the German's ruthless hands." Prince Maximilian's bait is that he pretends he speaks in behalf of the German people, between whom and the German Government we have been wont to make discrimination. Bishop Quayle faces that fact too:

> "Let us set down sternly that we are at war with the Germans, not the Junkers, not autocracy, not Prussianism, not the kaiser (spelled with a small 'k'). All that is camouflage and dangerous, because it obscures the truth. The German people is what we war with. The German people is committing the unspeakable horrors which set the whole world aghast. The German people is not and has not been conducting war. It is and has been conducting murder. Hold fast to that. The Supreme Court of New York declared the sinking of the *Lusitania* an act of piracy. Piracy is not war. All decencies, honors, humanities, international agreements, and laws have been smashed by them day and night from the first rape of Belgium to now. The new atrocity which appeared this week was spraying prisoners with burning oil. This is Germany's most recent jest. It makes them laugh so!
>
> "They have violated every treaty with the United States; they have lied from start to finish and to everybody. A treaty was a scrap of paper. This week the Prussian lords have dishonored a prince who was Ambassador to England at the opening of this war because he has published the truth saying that neither France nor England wanted war, Germany brought it on; and the Emperor has sustained the action. In other words, Germany in 1918 has put to public shame the one man among them who has told the truth in Germany about Germany — the truth which the whole world knows without any confirmation from Germany.
>
> "Germany has ravished the women of Belgium, Servia, Roumania, Poland, Armenia; Germany murdered the passengers of the *Lusitania* and struck a medal to celebrate that German triumph, dating it two days before the horrible occurrence; Germany has ruined cathedrals and cities in sheer wanton fury in such fashion as has not been done in all the wars waged in Europe since the building of the cathedrals; Germany has poisoned wells, crucified inhabitants and soldiers, burned people in their houses, and this by system; Germany has denatured men and boys, has wantonly defaced the living and the dying and the dead. An eye-witness tells of seeing women dead at a table with their tongues nailed to the table and left to die. Germany has stolen things little and big; playthings from children, finery from women, pictures of incalculable worth, bank-deposits, railroads, factories; Germany has sunk hospital-ships, has bombed hospitals and Red-Cross camps; Germany has disclosed neither decency nor honor from the day it started war nor has a single voice in Germany to date been lifted up against the orgies of ruthlessness which turn the soul sick and which constitute the chief barbarity of history; Germany remains unblushing and unconscious of its indecency; Germany's egotism still struts like a kaiser; and to climax its horrid crimes, Germany has inflicted compulsory polygamy on the virgins of its own land."

The English writer does not make his list of accusations quite so long, but he passes on to a conclusion that is calculated to stir whatever apathy is left in English nature:

> "Since the first entry of the Germans into Belgium one fiendish atrocity has succeeded another. In the light of recent events the now almost forgotten *Lusitania* outrage seems venial. Hospitals crammed with our wounded and dying have been purposely blown to fragments, prisoners of war insulted, starved, tortured, and murdered, hospital-ships blazing with Red-Cross lights and emblems wantonly torpedoed, boat-loads of seamen of all nations turned adrift without food or water to face almost certain death, nuns and women of every age ravished, cathedrals and churches uselessly burned. Still the British public shows hardly a sign of indignation.
>
> "The ordinary Englishman, totally ignorant as he generally

is of the Continent, has not yet realized that long before 1914 Christianity had ceased to exist among the younger generation of Germans. No doubt elderly people still profest Christianity, just as in the reign of Constantine there were doubtless old-fashioned Romans who sacrificed on the sly to Pan or hankered after the pleasant gladiatorial shows of their youth. But since 1870 a new race of Germans has arisen. This race knows neither pity nor truth. A thing of beauty is there but to be befouled or destroyed. Chivalry it regards as sentimental rubbish fit only for the mental lumber-room. Murder, lust, and cruelty, and drink alone are worthy of the Berserker race. Is it necessary to support these statements with examples showing the unutterable degradation of the modern German, who seems fouler as he approaches the apex of the social pyramid? The world rings with the details of his crimes, which would hardly have been condoned by Ezzelino da Romano or the Marquis de Sade, perhaps the only Frenchman who has ever had a numerous following in the Fatherland.

"Let us for once speak out. The German has definitely shown that he is a pariah unfit to associate even with ordinary criminals. We can not extirpate him, but we can so deal with him that he will wail for a century; we can refuse to have any dealings with either him or his produce. If this is not done, let us be under no illusions. He is far more disciplined, efficient, and enduring than any of the races he is fighting. Every man, woman, and child beyond the Rhine means to see this business through, food or no food. Their puny army of cranks, peace apostles, and defeatists is long ago either in prison or hanged. *Weltmacht oder Untergang* is their motto. Does any sane man believe that this war is to be the last, that democracies are inherently peace-loving, that the much-boomed league of nations is going to change human nature and bring about the millennium? This time the weight of metal is probably too great for Germany to win; but the German race are the strongest, most pertinacious, and dangerous on earth. They stick, and will stick, at nothing to achieve their ends. In the long run, unless we and our allies set our house in order and excise the cancer of party warfare, the German will dominate the world. For what is the creed which he has substituted for the Sermon on the Mount? (see Professor Cramb's 'Germany and England'):

"'Ye have heard how in old times it was said, Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth; but I say unto you, Blessed are the valiant, for they shall make the earth their throne. And ye have heard men say, Blessed are the poor in spirit; but I say unto you, Blessed are the great in soul and the free in spirit, for they shall enter into Valhalla. And ye have heard men say, Blessed are the peacemakers; but I say unto you, Blessed are the war-makers, for they shall be called, if not the children of Jahve, the children of Odin, who is greater than Jahve.'"

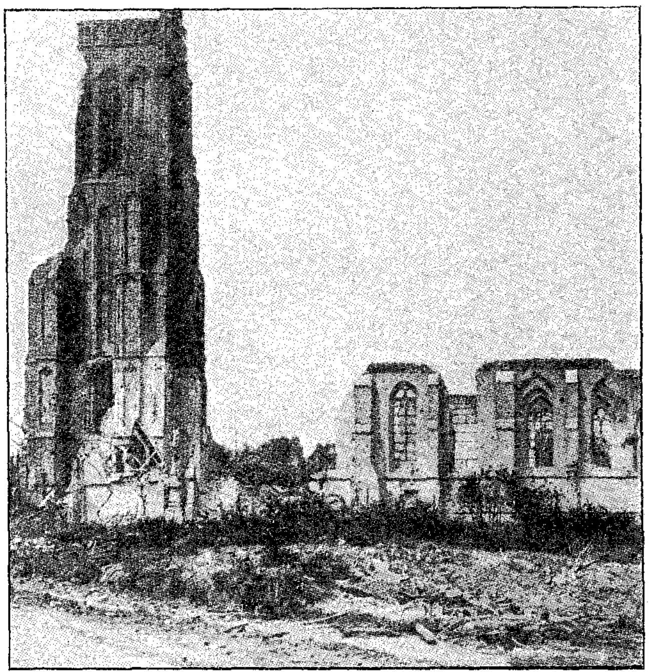
Ministry of Information.

WHICH THE VIRGIN ONCE SEEMED TO PROTECT.

Many painters have drawn this cathedral at Albert with the statue of the virgin overhanging the city from the tower, seemingly in watchful care. Now tower and statue are gone.

CATHOLIC ANXIETY OVER ROMAN PROTESTANTISM

THE RACE between Protestantism and secularism on the one hand with Catholicism on the other in Rome gives a disquieting feeling to some Catholic journals. Which of the two forces opposing Catholicism shows the greater proportionate advance in recent years it is hard to tell, secularism seeming to show the greater vitality. The Catholic journal *America* (New York) speaks of the Protestant "hope of supplanting Catholicism in Italy, and especially in Rome," as being "a matter of common knowledge." It further represents the popular impression that "such an attempt was doomed to failure from the very outset, and that it was idle to entertain any fears of its success." This impression is disturbed, tho, by the August number of *Les Nouvelles Religieuses* (Paris), which gives a statistical survey of religious conditions in the peninsula and points out the gravity of the danger from the Catholic point of view. "The warnings of Leo XIII., Pius X., and Benedict XV. are shown to have been only too well founded," says *America*, "and the writer does not hesitate to pronounce the situation serious." Moreover, he feels that it "will rapidly become worse unless Catholics find some way to remedy it." We see that—



French official photograph.

WHAT GERMANS LEFT AT VLAMERTINGHE.

This village church is typical of hundreds left behind as the Hun withdraws toward his frontier.

"Protestantism is growing and indifference is alarmingly on the increase. In 1862 there were 32,975 Protestants of various sects in Italy, in 1901 there were 65,595, in 1911 the number had grown to 123,253, which means that in ten years it had almost doubled. The writer believes that the official registration of Protestants would be still greater were it not that human respect prevented certain Italians from publicly proclaiming their apostasy. Figures show, however, that the Protestant propaganda is more successful in depriving Italians of all religious belief than in converting them to heresy. In 1901 there were in all Italy only 36,092 persons who profest to have no religious affiliations, ten years later the number of those who were without faith was not less than 874,532. If to this number be added the 653,404 persons who in 1911 refused to make any statement as to their attitude toward religion, we find that at that date these two categories embraced about 5 per cent. of the entire population, and that in ten years they had almost doubled."

A conservative view maintains that if Protestantism has not gained in the Holy City during the past ten years, it has not, on the other hand, lost. There were also 13,117 more Romans in 1911 who profest no religion than there were in 1901. During the same period the number of those who refused to state what religion they profest had increased by 8,378. Finally:

"Not many years ago a Methodist minister prophesied that if Protestant propaganda in Italy were generously supported the near future would witness a separation of the Italian people from the Seat of Truth unparalleled since the inauguration of the Reformation in Germany by Luther in the sixteenth century. His wish, as the writer in *Les Nouvelles Religieuses* remarks, was father to his thought, but it indicates the aim and the hope of Protestantism, and, in view of the statistics given above, furnishes grounds for serious consideration to every loyal child of the Church."

PRUSSIANISM BALKED BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND dies at a time when current events bring into high relief the value of one of his great services to the country. It is not a Catholic journal which recalls this either, but the New York *Morning Telegraph*, devoted mainly to sports and amusements, which deals forcibly tho briefly with, as it says, "the most notable as well as the most unsuccessful of Prussian propagandas in the United States." The success of Archbishop Ireland, who led the fight against "Cahenslyism," as the movement to Germanize the parochial schools was called, throws a side-light on the present. "The spontaneous and instant manner in which members of the Roman Catholic Church in America submerged and forgot sectarianism and made positive juncture with all other religionists in the war of democracy against Prussianism," says *The Telegraph*, "is easier to understand in the light of the life and utterances of such churchmen as John Ireland, Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic province of St. Paul and Archbishop of that diocese." We read:

"The history of that Potsdam-inspired conspiracy to Germanize the Roman Catholics of this country by the extension of the Teuton arts and language through the German Catholic parish schools, teachers, and priesthood probably never attracted the attention of a majority of the laity in or out of the Roman Catholic Church. But it was a diabolically ingenious conspiracy which ramified from the kindergartens of the German parishes into the highest circles and professorial faculties of the Catholic University at Washington. If it had its origin among the Teuton Catholics of Berlin and Cologne, also it had a mighty lobby at the Vatican, and the College of Cardinals itself was not too remote for its machinations.

"How that subtle scheme to Prussianize American Catholics of German blood or affiliations was exposed and defeated is now an almost forgotten chapter in the annals of the Roman Catholic Church in America, but John Ireland, of St. Paul, was foremost in the fight to defeat it, carrying the issue in person to the Vatican itself and ultimately winning a complete victory for the Americanism of Catholics in this country. There were other churchmen and prelates of high degree who rallied around Archbishop Ireland, but he was their protagonist, and the almost universal loyalty to the flag which Catholics of America are now showing is intensified by his championship of the American idea of religious liberty as well as of political democracy."

EPITAPHS IN FRANCE—To win the right epitaph may be said, perhaps, to be one of the actuating motives of the soldier. *Hamlet's* warning to *Polonius* was that he "will better have a bad epitaph" than an actor's "ill report" while he lived, shows what fears might beset the soul in the shades. The New York *Globe* is imprest by some of the inscriptions scribbled by soldiers on the little wooden crosses that mark the graves of other soldiers, which a Canadian officer has brought from over there. Here is one:

Here lies the body of Elmer Opp,
Who fourteen times went over the top;
And every time he brought a *Boche*,
Till a sniper got him at last, b'gosh!

"And another, markedly different in sentiment, reads:

Churchill funked it—he lies at rest;
Nobody grieved when he went west;
Whence he came or where he goes
Nobody cares, nobody knows.

"No leisurely literature, conceived and written in the silence of the sanctum or studio, in these lines. Here are the hatred and scorn which every real fighting man feels for the chap who turns coward. Here is the tribute paid to the unsung hero with his booty of *Boches*. Here, too, in the case of both coward and hero is the humor which is the never-failing, saving grace of the soldier, the humor without which he could never fight as he has fought and is still fighting.

"All over France are little wooden crosses raised for unknown soldiers and simple verses scribbled by unknown rimesters. And the soldiers who lie under the little wooden crosses—with the few exceptions who funked, like Churchill—and the soldiers who, with gaiety, penciled the little epitaphs upon the wood—all are heroes."

EASTER IN A DRESSING-STATION

WHAT EASTER SUNDAY brought to an American serving in the hospital corps of the British Army is told in a letter from Lieut. Otto P. Sharp to his father, a clergyman of the Methodist Church in Massachusetts. Lieutenant Sharp, who has been wounded, has received the *Croix de Guerre* from the French Government for gallantry under fire and for giving his blood through transfusion to help save the life of a seriously wounded soldier. This passage from his letter printed in *Zion's Herald* (Boston) is a good illustration of the practical religion of the trenches:

"Good Friday found me in this country, after a long and tedious journey. Stopt for the night in a little town which was filled with French and English and several thousand fleeing folk. Left next morning early and installed ourselves fifteen kilometers farther on—eight kilometers from the advancing enemy—in a tremendous metallurgical factory. At five the first wounded arrived, and we had our hands full until two o'clock in the morning, when the bombardment got so bad that we had to move back to the town we came from. Here we found a hat-factory which we took over at nine o'clock Easter morning, and at three it was cleaned out, fumigated (five buildings, two stories), operating barracks set up, beds put in, and all. The old priest of the town scared up several hundred shirts, men's and otherwise, the mayor found some stoves, we got our boxes unpacked, and at three the first cars arrived.

"At five we had 250 wounded, at nine we were simply swamped. Every conceivable corner of the place was covered with stretchers, and the poor fellows who could walk were lined up along the walls waiting for attention. Finally, we overflowed, and at one time had thirty automobiles waiting to be unloaded. The serious question was that of evacuation. The cars couldn't go fast enough, and there were not enough of them. Every single man had to have an injection of serum (antitetanus), and the majority had to be rebandaged. We were a bit busy, five of us and myself, and it was morning before we knew it. I took all the English lads, except the very, very bad ones, for I could talk to them and find out what was the matter and know whether I was hurting them or not. Lots of them died—we just could not save them, there were too few of us.

"I'll never forget that Easter Sunday and night—that big hall where the wounded came in first, the smell of the blood, the nauseating odor of the gangrene-gas, that horrible thing that kills so many of them and works with such rapidity, the cries of the suffering, the wheeze of those hit in the lungs, the yells for something to drink, the crash of rain on the roof, the calls for stretcher-bearers, the trickling of sweat in my eyes, the unconsciousness of everything but the little detail of the moment, the pulling out of a piece of shell or a bullet with the accompanying groans, the fall over a stretcher-handle, the death-struggles of one poor lad, the ravings of another, the lack of hunger, the absence of fatigue, the burning of the soles of my feet, the call for the priest, the continuous recurring thought that this was Easter—peace on earth, good will!—the coming of the morning, three hours of oblivion in sleep, and the same thing over again."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

KEEPING UP STEAM

MOST OF US have had a chance to observe, at one time or another, the case of a poor person who suddenly "comes into money," through a legacy or similar unexpected occurrence. As a person of small income he has always been thrifty and foresighted, painstaking in paying his debts and in maintaining a savings-bank account. And he is often equally wise after the advent of his new wealth. But not infrequently he is dazzled by the sudden change in circumstances; he lets all his old habits go by the board, squanders his money, overlooks his creditors, and in general "blows himself," with the final result that he finds himself in more desperate financial straits than he had ever known in his days of slender income.

	Average 3-year Prewar Shipments	Shipped Year ending July 1, 1918	Must Ship Year ending July 1, 1919	Increase this year over last year
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Meats and Fats (Beef, Pork, Dairy, Poultry, and Vegetable Oil Products)	645,000	1,550,000	2,600,000	1,050,000
Bread Stuffs (Wheat and substitutes in terms of grain)	3,320,000	6,800,000	10,400,000	3,600,000
Sugar (From United States and West Indies) .	618,000	1,520,000	1,850,000	330,000
Feed Grains (Mostly Army Oats)	950,000	1,950,000	2,700,000	750,000
Totals	5,533,000	11,820,000	17,550,000	5,730,000

One may try to gloss over this man's folly on the ground that the choice was his, and that his wastefulness hurt no one but himself.

But as long as this war continues, no such excuse can be given in this country for overconsumption or waste of food, because such acts hurt others besides ourselves. In fact, they actually endanger the Allied success in the war.

NO TIME TO LET UP—And yet there are actually people today who have the idea that at present there is less need to practise food-conservation in this country than during the past. They somehow think—that is, if they take the trouble to think—that because we have successfully helped feed the Allies for the past year, and because this is the season when crop reports come in, that gives them the right to slacken in their efforts to save food.

No notion can be more false. None more actively mischievous in slowing up Allied accomplishment in the war. And, since it is our war, none more lacking in patriotism.

Suppose you *have* been living up to your patriotic obligations in your eating habits since we entered the war. That does not give you the right to relax now—just when *extra efforts are needed.*

Food problems have not ceased abruptly. They never cease abruptly, with a clock, as it were, like turning off a light or an engine. And they are not going to during this war.

That is why nobody must get into the way of thinking that our food problems are suddenly at an end, and that personal responsibility is no longer necessary. Quite the reverse is true.

Some—not all—of our crops have come up to expectations. But a large crop in itself does not possess any special magic. It does not mean that the war will therefore end automatically, or that there will be more ships or fewer submarines, or that the soldiers and civilians in England, France, and Italy will be less in need of food from us.

WHY RESERVES ARE NEEDED—It should constantly be remembered that the Allies are all of them eating bread which contains a mixture of other cereals besides wheat. Certainly the least that we can do—we whose actual hardship in the war is so much less than theirs—is to use other cereals besides wheat in our bread and in all cooking in the same ratio that the Allies are forced to do. Only in this way can we justly claim that we are sitting down with them at a common table.

Now, of course, one great advantage afforded any country which has as large a food-growing acreage and as large food-production as ours is the possibility of a *working margin* in foodstuffs. That is, it produces an annual food-supply which provides great variety and flexibility in usefulness.

The food-production of the United States, provided people do not immediately begin to make unscrupulous inroads upon it—like rats attacking a pile of grain—furnishes an inestimable advantage for feeding other countries, and leads to smoothness and speed of action. Fires have been put out by extemporized bucket-brigades, but with nothing like the ease afforded by a reservoir, which feeds pipes and hose.

A reserve stock helps to keep up a full head of steam. A locomotive might conceivably run without a tender, if it stopt every mile or so for coal or water; but the tender carrying a reserve stock of both is what enables the locomotive to keep up steam at all times. In like fashion, a large stock of food sent from this country will help the Allies to keep up steam during war-time.

MORE FOOD MUST BE SHIPPED—And it is necessary to keep up steam constantly in order to bring this war to a successful conclusion. Every ounce of food, like every ounce of fighting energy, will help to achieve this just that much sooner. Such speed means shortening hardship among the Allies and lessening the final toll of life for them and for our armies.

By contributing foodstuffs from our store to the limit of our power, we permit the Allies to get food by the short haul from the United States. And thereby we release just that many more ships to take over our soldiers and their equipment. In other words, by giving our food instead of forcing the Allies to look elsewhere for provisions, we secure the utmost possible use from every ton of available Allied shipping.

During our first year in the war we sent over a large quantity of foodstuffs. But *during the coming year we must be prepared to send still more.* The Allied armies and civilians, our own army, the Belgian Relief, and certain neutrals who are dependent on us will require, as nearly as international food-councils have been able to estimate, 5,730,000 tons of food-supplies more than we sent them the first year.

That is, we must ship nearly half as much again as our last year's exports. Or, in other words, more than three times as many tons of foodstuffs as for the last three annual prewar shipments.

Clearly this is no easy task, to be accomplished offhand by any sort of mere, casual conservation or semisacrifice. On the contrary, it is the sternest sort of task, more difficult even than last year's. Yet it can be accomplished successfully provided the effort be earnest enough and universal enough. To accomplish it, this nation must reduce its consumption of the breadstuffs, and of meats and fats—that is, beef, pork, poultry, dairy, and vegetable oil products. But this does not mean curtailment in the use of milk for children.

BUILDING THE RESERVE—For all these reasons, where there is any surplus food in this country, it is necessary to export it overseas. More important still, it is necessary to create this surplus. That will lessen the hardship of the Allies and prevent their anxiety over future food-stringency; it will counteract a continuous and steady withdrawal of our men from food-production to other necessary war-activities; it will get the maximum of usefulness from Allied shipping tonnage; and, finally, by all these means it will speed final success in the war.

Therefore, no one nowadays should consider the present as a time to slacken conservation measures or to abandon wisely formed habits of eating. This is no time to "take off the lid," but rather a great opportunity to save staple foods, which can be shipped at any time or to any place where most needed. *That is an ideal and a task for each individual to make his own during the coming months.*

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

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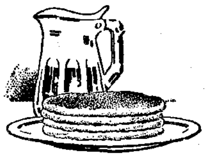

Dilute 2 cups of corn syrup with 1 cup hot water and add 1 teaspoonful of

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NOTABLE BOOKS ON THE WAR

GERMANY'S PREPARED ECONOMIC WAR

Hauser, Henri. Germany's Commercial Grip on the World. Her Business Methods Explained. Translated by Manfred Emanuel. With a Preface by J. Laurence Laughlin. Pp. 232. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net. Postage, 10 cents.

A book with four prefaces and a foreword implies importance. In one of the prefaces Professor Laughlin says:

"As Chéradame has exposed the Pan-Germanistic designs of Germany in the East, so Henri Hauser in this volume has reported in striking fashion her economic and industrial methods of penetration into other countries. Chéradame's work is supplemented by that of Hauser. The former has shown how Germany expects to profit by the war; the latter has explained how she gained the economic power to strike the blow."

Mr. Hauser's volume contains much matter deliberately thought out, and a mass of information which business men and statesmen may well ponder thoughtfully. If it be true, as Professor Laughlin comments, that "every country is face to face with a commercial menace, no matter how the war ends," big business everywhere, and even lesser businesses all over the world, must soon reach wise conclusions about markets and production and profits or face failures and final disaster.

Henri Hauser, as his name suggests, is a Frenchman—a professor in Dijon University. He wrote, primarily, for France. He analyzed a commercial situation, an economic problem, with France ever first in his mind. His analysis, however, may be as helpful to America. His conclusions may have as much force on this side the sea. The first paragraph of his introduction reads:

"The war which Germany has let loose on the world sets before the public opinion of Europe a question which seemed to have been reserved, up to these last few years, for the study of economists or historians. How the poor Germany of 1870, with scarcely a place in economic geography, has risen in some forty years to become one of the great forces of the world; how—borrowing the saying of Prince Frederick Charles on the eve of Metz—she has succeeded in supplementing her victory on the field of battle by conquests in the industrial arena—these are phenomena which demand the close consideration of men of affairs, commercial and industrial."

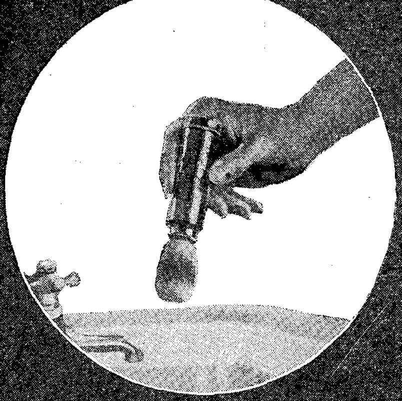
Later, Mr. Hauser asks:

"What necessity had Germany to wage war, to risk her all on a single throw of the dice, when all she needed to do was to wait, to allow the force of circumstances full play so that she might gain in complete peace more advantages than could ever be won for her by the most glorious of victories?"

Germanic expansion required markets, logically. These demanded colonies. "Russia is for Germany a reservoir of labor and a market. France is for Germany a bank and a supplier of minerals." Germany must draw on both countries to maintain her growth and increase her power. This fact became compulsory as to Germany's near neighbors. In those foreign fields where German colonies had been planted there must not be limitations and there must be expansion for the future:

"Not content with besieging, with attempting to surmount the frontiers of the enemy, German industry plants itself during open peace, in the very heart of the countries which she wishes to enslave, in the positions whose importance the economic strategy has revealed to her."

After other statements of fact, and some

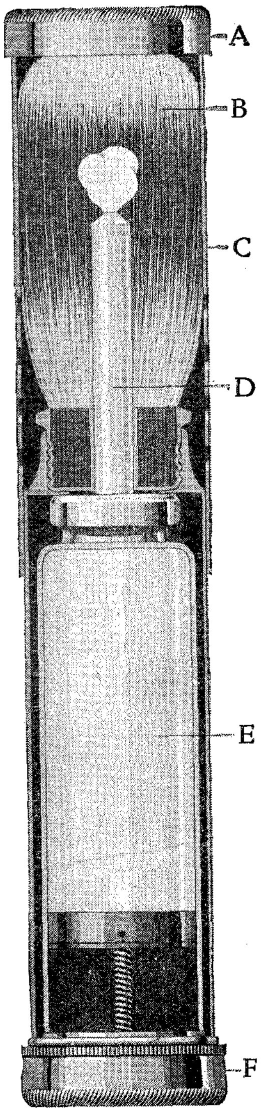


Simply dip in water—

Then turn the cap—

Then apply, and the lather is ready

A Self-Lathering Brush



Phantom View

- **A**—Removable Ventilated Cap for guard.
- **B**—Genuine Rubberset Brush.
- **C**—Between shaves the Telescope Handle forms a wet-proof top.
- **D**—Cream delivered to the bend of the bristles through soft flexible rubber tube.
- **E**—Warner Shaving Cream Cartridge filled with Mennen's Shaving Cream.
- **F**—Feed Cap. Turn for instant lather at heart of brush.

Every part of the Warner Fountain Shaving Brush is patented—here and in foreign countries.

The Latest and the Greatest Shaving Aid

Now comes the Warner Fountain Shaving Brush, with the soap in the brush, to complete your shaving outfit. It comes in a compact metal case—soap and brush together. The soap is in the handle, in a tightly-sealed container.

Turn a cap, and a bit of soap spouts into the heart of the brush. Just enough soap, and in just the right place. There is no waste, no mussiness. You are ready for instant lathering.

When you have shaved, enclose the brush by slipping up the telescoping handle. Then the damp brush can harm nothing, even in your grip.

It remains ever-ready, a perfect lather in a perfect brush. A turn of the thumb combines them. The lather is always identical. It is formed *inside* the brush, so it doesn't drip. The brush pays for itself in soap-saving. And it lasts a life-time.

Use it once and you will wonder how you ever got along without it. It is so quick, so convenient, so luxurious, so sanitary. You would not return to the old mussy methods for ten times what this brush costs.

A Fountain of Soap Is Inside

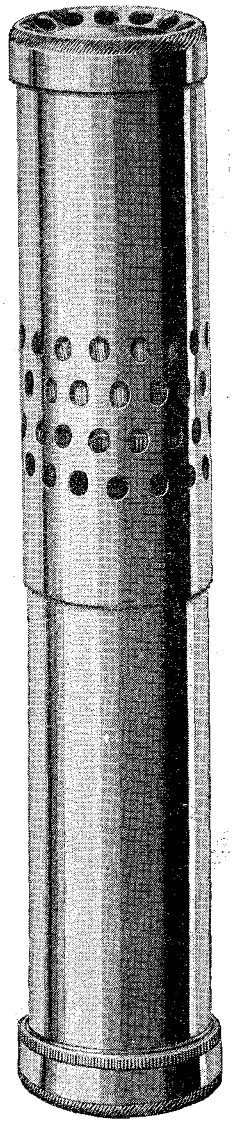
The Warner Fountain Shaving Brush is a five-year development. It has been perfected by the ablest of experts. Every detail is right. The brush is a Rubberset, with long, soft bristles which can't come out. That is guaranteed. The brush part is removable for occasional sterilization.

The soap is Mennen's Creamy Antiseptic Soap—the perfect shaving soap. It comes in cartridges which are constantly self-sealing. When one runs out you simply insert another. Each cartridge has cream for 60 shaves at least.

Everything has been done to make this in all ways the greatest soap brush in the world.

To Get It At Once

Many dealers now have the Warner Fountain Shaving Brush. If yours hasn't it, don't wait. Send us $4.00, and we will mail it to you under guarantee. Buy one for a soldier or a sailor at the same time. There is nothing that he needs more.



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Three kinds of bubble grains to serve, each with a different flavor.

All can be served like other cereals, or served with melted butter.

All taste like airy nut meats. Salt or lightly butter, and they become food confections. They are ideal tidbits for hungry children after school.

Nothing else is half so welcome in a bowl of milk. The grains are thin, crisp, toasted, porous—puffed to eight times normal size.

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Any fruit dish is made doubly delightful with these flimsy, flavory globules scattered in it.

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All Bubble Grains
Each 15c Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(2000)

bits of prohpecy, Mr. Hauser concludes, manifestly thinking of France: "We must study competition in its world-wide aspect as between nation and nation." Even commerce and industry, he thus clearly concedes, must recognize human brotherhood, international relation.

"We can see only one means of acting with efficacy, and that is not to act alone. It is to be wished that the Entente, after having triumphed on the field of battle, shall find itself still united to-morrow in the domain of economics. To boycott Germany is a dream, a nightmare. But here as elsewhere the Entente has the duty of establishing loyalty to international relations. If we are inspired by this policy, not only will France regain the place to which her position on three seas, the wealth of her soil, the qualities of her inhabitants, and her history entitle her, but we shall also have restored to every nation, to the small as to the great, the means of developing freely the resources which they derive from Nature and from their genius."

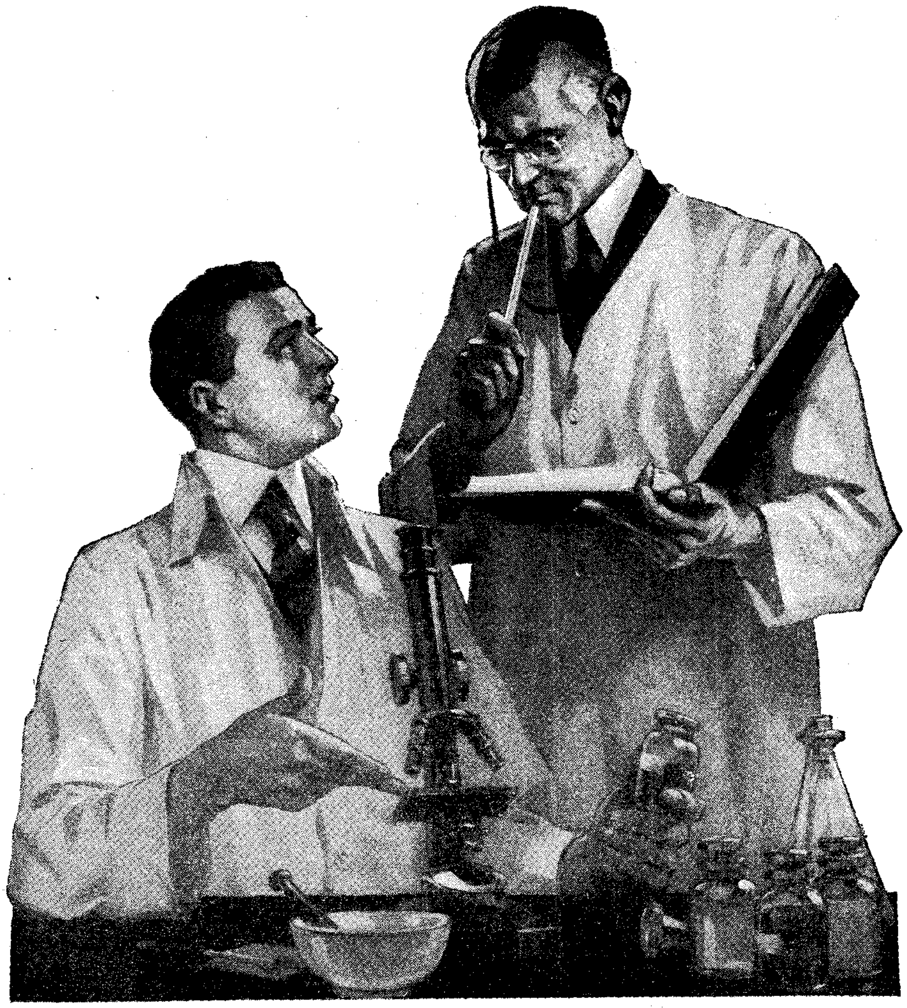
DIPLOMACY AND THE WAR IN THE NEAR EAST

Woods, H. Charles, F.R.G.S. The Cradle of the War. The Near East and Pan-Germanism. Illustrated. Five maps. 8vo, pp. xxii–360. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Schreiner, George Abel. From Berlin to Bagdad. Behind the Scenes in the Near East. Illustrated. Pp. xiv–371. New York: Harper & Brothers.

One could hardly find two books the themes of which are so closely alike which yet differ so radically in substance and treatment as these. Mr. Woods's volume is based in part on his Lowell lectures of last winter, and has, appropriately, an introduction by President Lowell, of Harvard. It is historical and diplomatic in its contents, and concerns the Balkans before the war and during it, with chapters on Military Highways, the Dardanelles Campaign, the Riddle of Saloniki, the Bagdad Railway and the War, and *Mitteleuropa*. How the war was cradled in the Balkans, that occurrences there (a long list of them!) were the occasion but not the cause of war, what were the interests of Germany in this corridor of approach to Britain's Eastern Empire since the Kaiser ascended the throne in 1888, and the necessity for the world's peace of entirely eliminating Germany as a source of danger in this direction, form the contents of Mr. Woods's able discussion. In estimating its value we have to remember that recent events in the various theaters of war have brought the settlement measurably nearer. But in order that this settlement may be as nearly just, and therefore permanent, as the many intricate and conflicting claims and elements permit, intimate knowledge is required of those claims, of their foundation in race and nationality, also of the ambitions, mistakes, prejudices, and wrongs that have made Turkey and the Balkans seethe over warlike fires for so many years. To give this knowledge is Mr. Woods's aim. He briefly describes the sixty years of the Balkans preceding 1914 in one chapter. Six chapters describe recent developments in relation to the different nationalities and Turkey, while accounts of the campaigns in the Dardanelles and the occupation of Saloniki bring the account down to 1917. He concludes that the Teutonic Powers worked continuously to stimulate unrest. As to the future, only regard for the claims of nationality and access to the sea, plus as natural boundaries as these other claims will permit, can bring abiding rest, good-will, and peace. But the solution, *e.g.*, as to Macedonia, will be very difficult.

Mr. Schreiner was for nine months Associated Press correspondent in Turkey during the Gallipoli campaign and the



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Everybody wonders at a Van Camp Soup.

Such richness, such flavor was never before attained in a soup of its kind. It is always there, exactly the same—a savor that's unmatchable. And a million users wonder how we get it.

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The basic recipe is always the best we can obtain. Most of them came from Paris. Some of them won prizes in French culinary contests.

A famous chef from the Hotel Ritz first made up these soups in our kitchens. And each was a queen soup as he made it.

But later we placed scientific cooks in charge of the Van Camp kitchens. These are experts, college trained in the new-day culinary arts.

They applied their methods to each Van Camp Soup. Every ingredient was studied and a standard was fixed for each.

Every material was brought up to this standard. Some are selected by analysis, some by other methods. So nothing below the finest grade gets into a Van Camp Soup.

Hundreds of Blends

Then they compare many different blends—sometimes hundreds of them. They compare methods of preparation. Years have been spent in this way to perfect a single soup.

Every step is recorded. Eventually a formula is evolved for creating an ideal soup. It gives minute directions, and often covers pages. That formula is exactly followed—and forever—by trained experts in our kitchens.

Always Alike

As a final result each soup attains the pinnacle of quality. The basic recipe, once famous, seems a very crude soup in comparison.

The perfected soup comes ready to serve. It costs but a little, and is always alike. It brings to your table a finer soup than Parisian chefs can serve.

Get a few cans from your grocer. Compare them with the soups you know. After that we shall never need to ask you to insist on Van Camp's Soups.

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Other Van Camp products include Pork and Beans—Evaporated Milk—Spaghetti—Peanut Butter—Chili Con Carne—Catsup—Chili Sauce, etc.

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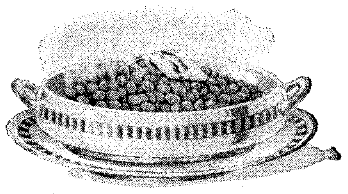

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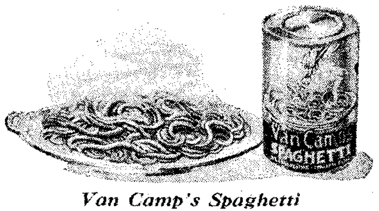
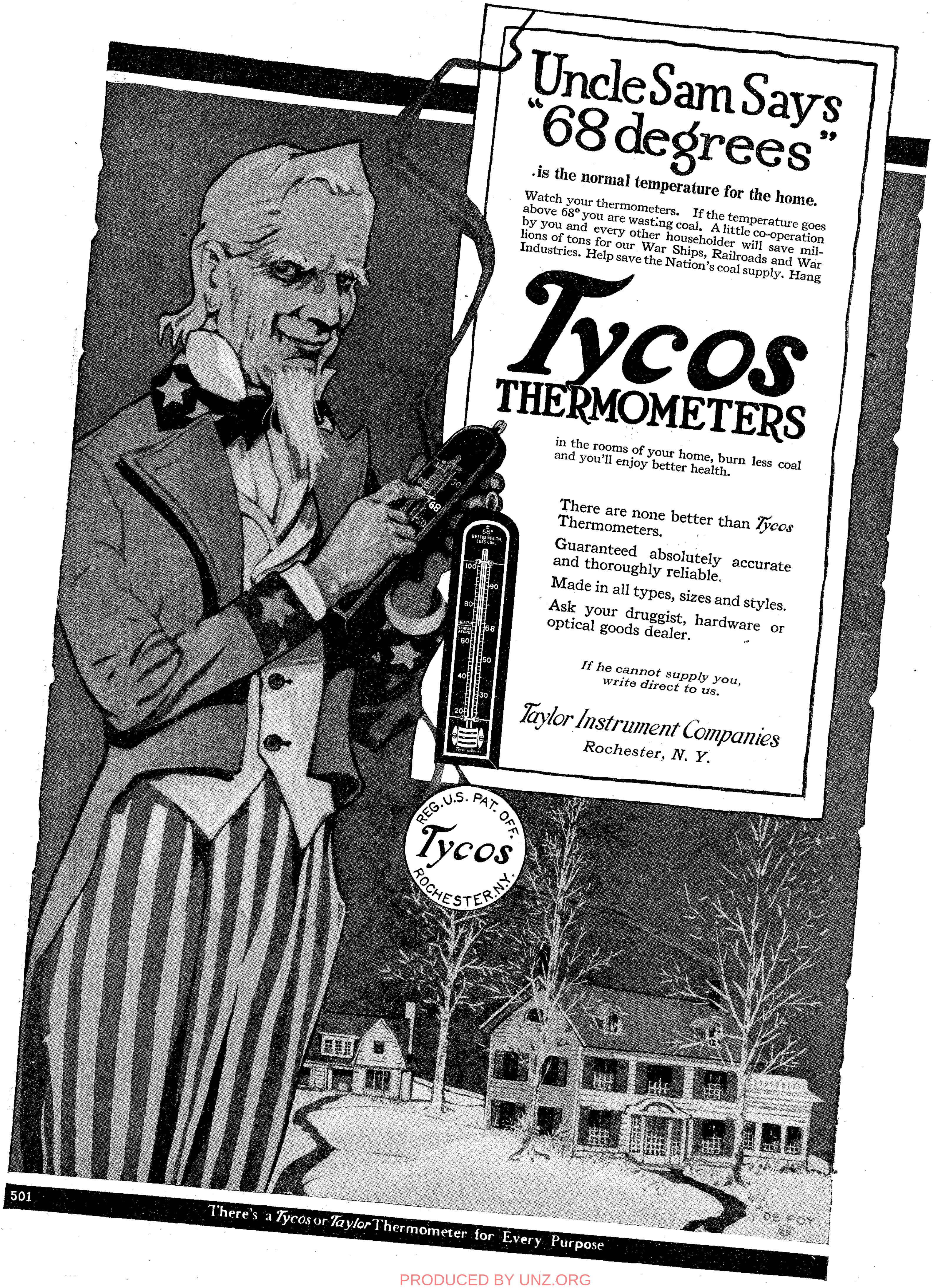


Van Camp's Spaghetti
A great Italian recipe perfected in this same painstaking way.

Van Camp's Peanut Butter
A new attainment in this delicacy, through these expert methods.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Ask your druggist, hardware or optical goods dealer.

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There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Thermometer for Every Purpose

Saloniki occupation. He had audience with the Sultan, was in correspondence with the leaders of the Young Turks, including Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey. He knew von Sanders and von Usedom. And he was thrown into association with Halideh Edib Hannym Effendi, the noted Turkish "writer, poet, and feminist." He therefore saw things from the inside of the Turkish position, especially the relation of women in Turkey to the future. His volume is entirely descriptive and impressionistic. Besides seeing the attack on the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli fighting, he went through Asia Minor, into Armenia (where he reviewed some of the results of Kurdish and Turkish massacres), into Syria (Aleppo, Damascus, etc.), and back to Constantinople. The narrative is lively, intimate, and interesting. It reveals Ottoman incompetency in management and government, to say nothing of traits a thousand times worse, partial results of which are being proved now in Palestine. The volume is easy to read, and pictures Turkey from the inside during a critical period in a way different from anything thus far published.

OTHER WAR-BOOKS

Wetterlée, Abbé E. Behind the Scenes in the Reichstag. Sixteen Years of Parliamentary Life in Germany. With a Prefatory Letter by René Doumic, Member of the French Academy. Translated from the French by George Frederic Lees. Pp. 256. New York: George H. Doran Company.

On the last page of this book we read: "An old German prophecy (dating, it is said, from the fifteenth century) announces that the day will come when the Emperor—alone, wounded, abandoned by everybody, and driven into the Forest of Teutoburg—will cry out, 'Where are my people? Where is my army?' This prophecy, known to all Germany, will come to pass, and on that day the world, delivered at last from the Prussian nightmare, will joyfully celebrate the Festival of Peace, definitely reconquered."

Abbé Wetterlée was long one of the eleven deputies representing Alsace-Lorraine. Essentially French, he never came to love Germany. He could boldly ask in the Reichstag, "What has been done to merit our affection?" He dared say plain things to members of the German Parliament—as when, being asked by a colleague to sign a certain petition on behalf of Finland, he answered: "I will sign this paper on the day you authorize the French Chamber to ask the Reichstag, officially, to put an end to the servitude of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine." His pen-pictures of German legislators and administrators, numerous and illuminating, are drawn with a free hand and entire fearlessness. As, for instance, this etching of William II. as "the military brute who will accept no contradiction and considers he has a right to lash those who he thinks are incapable of defending themselves." And this of Prince von Bülow: "The most crafty of courtiers. He easily forgets his promises, and breaks his engagements without scruple. Lying, which he always accompanies by a captivating smile, costs him no effort whatever. Stupendously ambitious, he will pass over the body of his best friend when his personal interests dictate that inelegant action."

Lauzanne, Stephane. Fighting France. With an Introduction by James M. Beck, LL.D. Translated by John L. B. Williams, A.M. Pp. 231. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 10 cents.

To read this book is to get a new and vivid impression of French patriotism. Its author is a lieutenant in the French Army, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and editor of the *Matin*. He writes with vigor, with grace, and with force. Did space permit, we would like to quote his entire story of the battle of the Marne—that first battle, so surely to be recalled as the second Marne contest is being fought out while this review is being written. Many reasons led to German defeat then, the concluding one being thus stated by Lieutenant Lauzanne:

> "Finally, at the very hour when the fighting spirit of the French Army had never been higher, the fighting spirit of the German Army had never been lower. It was low because the physical strength of the Germans was low, worn out, and broken by the shameful orgies, the disgraceful drinking, which had reduced these men to the level of swine. It was low because the German fighting men had been led to believe that they would have to fight no longer, that the great effort was ended, that there was no French Army to put a stop to their pillaging and burning."

Farnam, Ruth S. A Nation at Bay. What an American Woman Saw and Did in Suffering Servia. With thirty illustrations. Pp. 229. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mrs. Farnam is justly proud of the facts that she is a sergeant in the Servian Army; that she has been as far as any person could go on the Servian battle-front; that she has cared for the wounded in Servian hospitals and has raised funds in America for the Servian sufferers. And as this terrible war began on Servia's account, according to record, and as Mrs. Farnam spent much time in that remote country, she did well to recite her observations and experiences there. Writing of it descriptively, at first, she says:

> "The country is very beautiful, with rolling hills and fertile valleys, and in no place in the world have I seen such a profusion of wild flowers; while the cloud-flecked sky which is characteristic of Servia, the fleeting shadows over the glowing meadows, the broad plains with their golden crops, and the myriads of bending fruit-trees make up a picture that can never be forgotten."

Her sympathy for Servia is intense, and so is that of her reader before the book's end.

Churchill, Winston. A Traveler in War-Time. With an Essay on the American Contribution and the Democratic Idea. Illustrated. Pp. 172. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

The author of "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis," and other novels, here gives us interesting experiences as a traveler in Great Britain and France, and supplements these with some thoughtful pages as an essayist. He went abroad, this last time, wishing "to be free for the moment to accept and record the chance invitation or adventure, wherever met with, at the front, in the streets of Paris, in Ireland, or on the London omnibus." Thus free, his three travel chapters are charmingly informal, and the most positive impression which they convey is that of a changing social order—a growing democracy of feeling—where social order has been pronounced for generations if not for cycles. No other pages that we have seen so strongly indicate this.

Krunich, Lieut. Milutin. Servia Crucified. Pp. 305. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Here we have the whole moving tragedy of Servia's martyrdom compress within the covers of a single volume by a Servian officer who took part in some of the grimmest and most thrilling episodes of the war in Eastern Europe. This is a book that gives

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THE United States Government has found it necessary, in order to effect a general saving of fuel, iron and steel, to considerably curtail the business of *all stove manufacturing concerns.*

This leaves us, or will very shortly, with a large excess capacity available for war work, or work classed as "Essential" on which U. S. priority orders are available. This concern, one of the largest and best known in our industry, in the country, was established in 1846. We now have a big up-to-date plant, equipped in the most modern manner and backed by a corps of experienced men, capable of handling any proposition in our line which you can put up to us.

We especially solicit work from other manufacturers, in the following lines:

1—*Vitreous Porcelain Enameling on Steel or Cast Iron—all colors.*
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For handling Vitreous Porcelain Enamel Work, we have a big capacity and one of the largest and best equipped enameling plants in the U. S.

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For Nickel Plating and Polishing, we have capacity for the employment of 100 men with all modern equipment.

For Japanning and Electro Galvanizing on steel or cast iron, our company is well equipped—has large capacity for both.

For handling Gray Iron Castings, we have 100 moulding machines with capacity for 250 moulders. Also cleaning mill capacity for foundry output including sand blast.

We are also in a position to make all types of stoves, ranges and furnaces, as well as cast iron garbage incinerators, cast iron latrine incinerators, (Conley Pat.), Army ranges, hotel ranges, etc. We have manufactured, at various times, a considerable line of Enameled Hospital Supplies and kindred lines and can handle any work of this nature required. The floor space available is about 360,000 sq. ft. We employ over 600 men and are in a position to serve you promptly and efficiently. We make a specialty of handling big jobs on short notice, and have a wide reputation for doing things *right* and *on time.*

Tell us about your needs *and we will have our representative call—or will take the matter up with you by mail—and estimate on the cost, time of delivery, etc.* ***WRITE, TELEPHONE or WIRE US AT OUR EXPENSE.***

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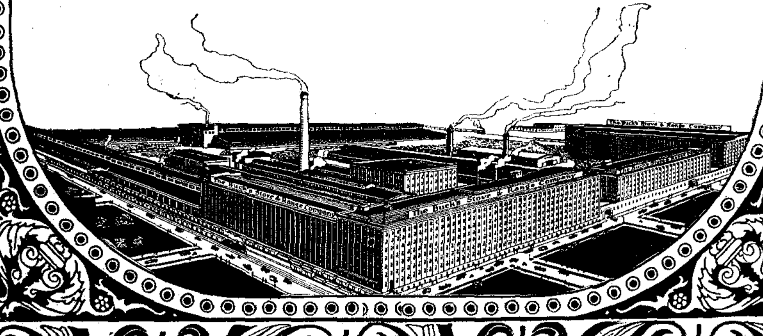

us the horrible side of the great tragedy of the nations without any attempt to gloss or minimize the darkness of the picture, but it affords wonderful contrasts in the heroic patriotism of the defeated Servian Army and their splendid fight as they retreated before overwhelming numbers, singing their war-ballads with undaunted courage, inspired by their music to constant deeds of daring, and meeting death manfully with a song on their lips. The whole volume is instinct with a love of beauty, a comprehension of the pathos and the unforgetable sadness of roughly severed human relations, of ruined homes, smoking villages, and the destruction and despair that one finds everywhere in the wake of battling armies. The author has a charming style and a way of describing incidents that is particularly realistic. He has, moreover, a tender heart and a veritable passion of love for his country and his fellow strugglers for freedom. His description of the death of his chosen companion in a hospital, with the dying man's prophecy of better days to come for a suffering world; of a company of soldiers forced to dig a trench through a graveyard and arrested in the act of removing a newly buried corpse by the mother of the dead man; and of a little orphan child picked up and carried along by a regiment, who escapes all dangers of shot and shell only to die at last of diphtheria in spite of all the efforts of his rough foster-fathers, are veritable little masterpieces and stand out as among the best and most vivid passages of descriptive writing produced during the war. A book that will well repay reading, both as the record of an eyewitness of many strange events and also as a literary production of real merit.

Depew, Albert N. Gunner Depew. With illustrations and maps. Pp. 312. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

A simple, straightforward narrative by a typical American sailor boy of his experiences in the Great War by flood and field. The young man tells an amazing story of what he heard and saw in two years packed with fighting in various parts of Europe, as a soldier of the famous Foreign Legion at Dixmude, as a gunner on the French battle-ship *Cassard* at the Dardanelles, in the trenches at Gallipoli, where he won the *croix de guerre*, on a French transport which was captured by the German raider *Moewe*, then on the *Yarrowdale*, and lastly in a German prison-camp, where he underwent three months of torture and semi-starvation, from which he was finally rescued through the intervention of Ambassador Gerard. His story forms a terrible indictment of German cruelty; some of his statements of what he actually witnessed would be almost incredible were it not for the mass of corroborative evidence at hand. He started out with the impression that the Germans were clean fighters, gathered from his acquaintance with sailors of the Imperial Navy while serving as a gunner on a United States battle-ship, but he soon found cause to revise this opinion. His book should be read by all who have any lingering doubts as to the ferocity of the *Boche* as well as by every lover of hardy adventure and good red-blooded fighting under most thrilling conditions.

Jack's Only Hope.—SHE—"I trust, Jack, dear, that our marriage will not be against your father's will."

HE—"I'm sure I hope not; it would be mighty hard for us if he should change it."
—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT POETRY

AUTUMNAL out-of-doors is the theme of much of the verse in the fall numbers of the poetry magazines, and much of that which is not autumnal in the letter is so in the spirit. The perennial glory of the trees and the tonic of the winds share attention with the melancholy minor strains of the death of beauty and hope, the knowledge that "the old things go, not one lasts," as Carl Sandburg says in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.* But this magazine has one glad call to the true lovers of the season:

FREEDOM

By Olive Runner

Give me the long, straight road before me,
  A clear, cold day with a nipping air,
Tall, bare trees to run on beside me,
  A heart that is light and free from care.
Then let me go!—I care not whither
  My feet may lead, for my spirit shall be
Free as the brook that flows to the river,
  Free as the river that flows to the sea.

Quite at the other pole of the autumn spirit is this song of baffled life, also taken from *Poetry:*

THE HOPE

By John Cowper Powys

The hope I hold
The leering demon-days
Deride, and reason plays,
Snug as a raven on a gallows-tree,
Its ancient game with me,
Flapping its wings and lewdly gibbering,
"Life is a humorous thing!"
But on I fare, clutching—
It is not gold,
The hope I hold.

The hope I hold
Delicate cruelty
Snatches at, passing by;
And, like a vine-leaf, fallen from its place
Upon a tortured face,
Offers its fragrance to betray, sighs low,
"Life is a humorous show!"
But on I fare, clutching—
It is not gold,
The hope I hold.

The hope I hold
Nature herself with glee
Derides. And destiny
With evil goblin laughter indicates
The adamantine gates,
And with a maniac-chuckle rallies me,
"That way is closed, you see!"
But I fare on, clutching—
It is not gold,
The hope I hold.

O hope, whose face in madness I have kissed,
O hope, that art a mirage and a mist,
Shall I destroy thee now, and laugh thereat?—
It is too late for that.

"There is somewhat low, even in hope," said the Sage of Concord, and it is the more wholesome philosophy which can speak with the refreshing gaiety of these bits from *Contemporary Verse:*

RECOGNITION

By Jean Buchanan

A sunset benediction
  Resaid in afterglow—
A memory of the gladdest thing
  That happened long ago—
A Prophet carried upward
  In chariot of fire—
The morning stars together
  Singing in holy choir—
All things to love belonging
  In light made manifold—
And—just a maple passing
  In autumn cloth of gold.

Hand, foot lever or motor models for speedily printing typewritten names, addresses, etc., on

Statements
Pay Forms
Letters to "Fill In"
Record Sheets
Dividend Forms
Shop Orders
Checks
Envelopes
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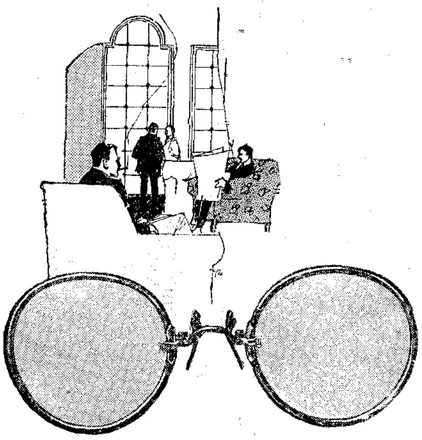

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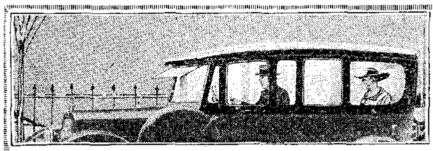

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THE FIRS IN AUTUMN

By Antoinette de Coursey Patterson

Such gay old chaps, the firs, who in the fall
  Link arms with scarlet oak or golden larch;
And stand, as tho at some high carnival,
  Ready to lead the march!

In more serious vein this poem from *The Dial* tells the complacency nature grants to her lovers:

RENEWAL

By James Rorty

. . . And so, I am alone again?
But I shall run unto a barren place, and there
Shall wait, and call, and harken till there come
Once more to me the trooping winds of dawn;
And I shall give them drunken shout for shout,
And we shall laugh, and laugh . . . old friends
  . . . old friends.

. . . Alone, you say?
But I shall sit upon my hilltop and be still,
And wait, and gaze, until the riders of the east
Come pricking through the paling dusk and lift
Their flaming spears above the farthest hill;
While with a rush of tearing cloud, behold
Ruddy and warm with labor, comes the sun—
The sun, my Brother; greet him well, old world.

One says I am alone . . .
They do not know, they have not seen or heard;
For when the dark comes I shall go again
To that remembered pasture by the lake,
There watch until a ripple whispering wakes
And softly as of old I see her come
Across the lake in white robes treading, lo
The moon, my Sister, to our rendezvous.
And we shall share the gossip of the stars,
And tell old tales, and rest, and be content.

The same tale is more passionately told in this wise poem in *Contemporary Verse:*

RED-BLOODED

By Rose Henderson

"Unfeeling," they said to my soul; "Unhuman,"
  they cried to my heart.
"What do you know in your bloodless zeal of the
  passions that leap and dart?"
 But I thrill to the joy of the stars, I answer the
  throb of the sea,
 And I walk sublime
  To the desert rime
 Of the wind's wild threnody.

I can match you your leaping blood with a fever
  as swift and high,
But I do not boast that my spirit breath is
  throttled and stilled thereby.
 The sun flames out of the east and the fields
  laugh back with bloom.
  The rain beats white
  Through the dim storm light,
 And the spent earth meets her doom.

But fierce as the thrill of flesh and warm as the
  pulse of clay
Is the fire that sweeps through the gold-crowned
  heights where my seared soul wings its way.
 And is it so dull a thing to catch at the shining
  gold,
  To know the feel
  Of the chaste blue steel
 When our little red lust is cold?

The beauty that does not pass with the seasons is in this expression of the summer-time soul of poetry, altho here and there the muse stumbles:

MY GARDEN IS A PLEASANT PLACE

By Louise Driscoll

My garden is a pleasant place
Of sun glory and leaf grace.
There is an ancient cherry-tree
Where yellow warblers sing to me,
And an old grape-arbor where
A robin builds her nest, and there
Above the lima beans and peas
She croons her little melodies,
Her blue eggs hidden in the green
Fastness of that leafy screen.
Here are striped zinnias that bees
Fly far to visit; and sweet-peas,
Like little butterflies new-born,
And over by the tasseled corn
Are sunflowers and hollyhocks,
And pink and yellow four-o'clocks.
Here are humming-birds that come
To seek the tall delphinium,
Songless bird and scentless flower
Communing in a golden hour.

There is no blue like the blue cup
The tall delphinium holds up,
Not sky, nor distant hill, nor sea,
Sapphire, nor lapis lazuli.

My lilac-trees are old and tall,
I can not reach their bloom at all.
They send their perfume over trees
And roofs and streets, to find the bees.

I wish some power would touch my ear
With magic touch, and make me hear
What all the blossoms say, and so
I might know what the winged things know.
I'd hear the sunflower's mellow pipe,
"*Goldfinch, goldfinch, my seeds are ripe!*"
I'd hear the pale wisteria sing,
"*Moon moth, moon moth, I'm blossoming!*"

I'd hear the evening primrose cry,
"*O firefly! Come, firefly!*"
And I would learn the jeweled word
The ruby-throated humming-bird
Drops into cups of larkspur blue,
And I would sing them all for you!

My garden is a pleasant place
Of moon glory and wind grace.
O friend, wherever you may be,
Will you not come to visit me?
Over fields and streams and hills,
I'll pipe like yellow daffodils,
And every little wind that blows
Shall take my message as it goes.
A heart may travel very far
To come where its desires are.
Oh, may some power touch your ear,
And grant me grace, and make you hear!

All too typical of the temper of these days is this poem with the pang in its couplet, which we take from *The Sonnet:*

HAPPY COUNTRY

By Helen Gray Cone

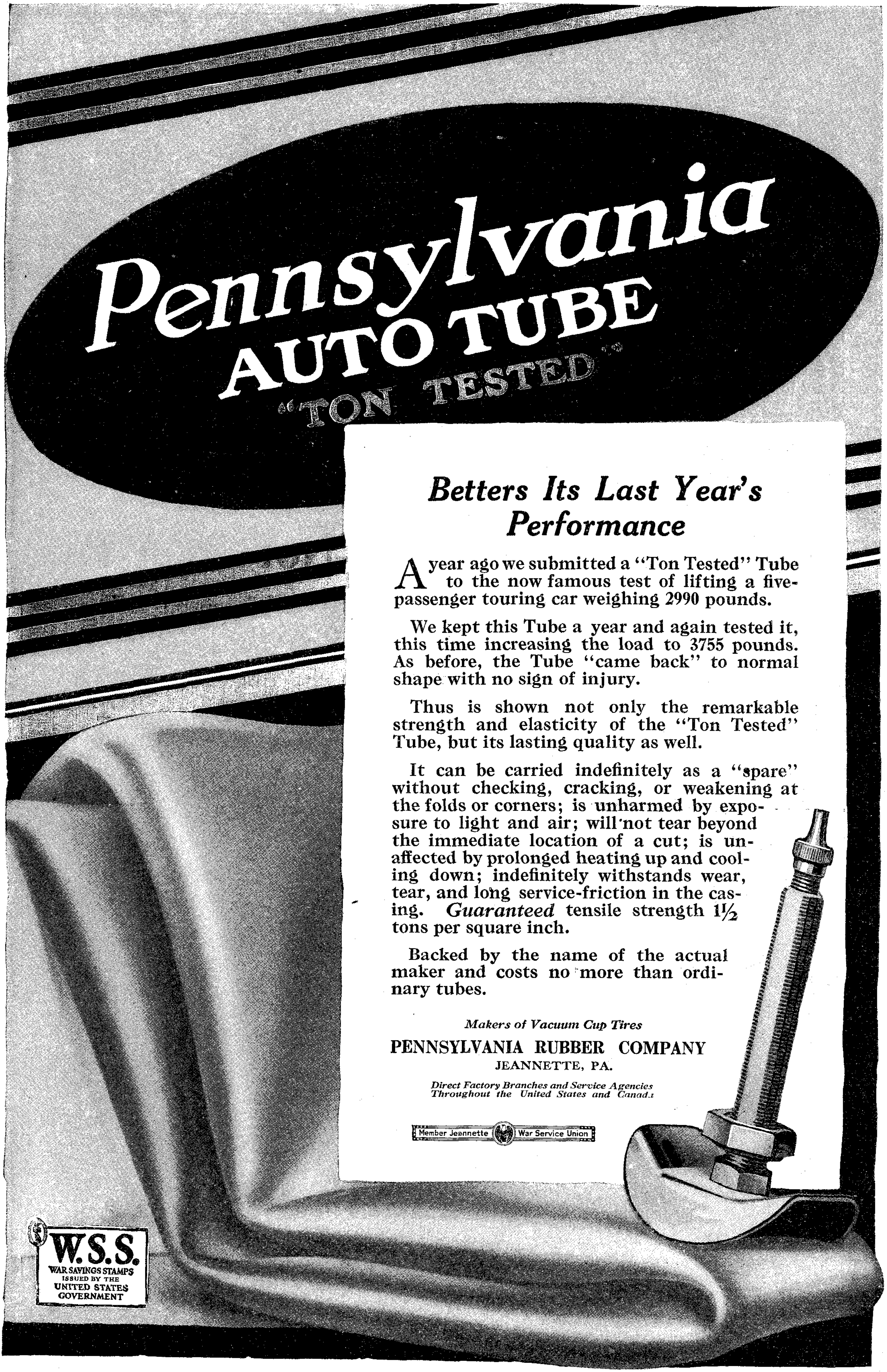
Here by the bright blue creek the good ships lie
 A-building, and the hammers beat and beat,
 And the wood-smell is pleasant in the heat;
The strong ribs curve against the marsh and sky.
Here the old men are mowing in the sun,
 And the hay-sweetness blends with the wild rose;
 At the field's edge the scarlet lily glows;
The great clouds sail, and the swift shadows run,
And the broad undulant meadows gloom and
  smile;
 Over the russet redtop warm winds pass,
  The swallow swoops and swerves, the cattle
  stand
In the cool of shallow brooks—and all the while
  Peace basks asleep, she dreams of some sad
  land
 Leagues over sea, where youth is mown as grass.

In her volume "Coal and Candlelight" (John Lane Company, New York), Helen Parry Eden has this sonnet of faith and mysticism:

"SIDERA SUNT TESTES ET MATUTINA PRUINA"

By Helen Parry Eden

The stars are witness and the morning frost;
 The shuttered inn, the icy lane, the hoar
Alley transmuted at the keen moon's cost
 To silver birch from leaden sycamore,
The shivering steps, the door that barely stands
 Ajar, the altar's week-day thrift of gold,
The hasty breath that dews my helpless hands,
 At what white heat I come through this white
  cold:
How before day blows up the smoldering sun
 I feed my ashen hope with kindling phrase,
Cast fuel on my faith, watch the flame run
 From brand to brand of love and by that blaze
Pillow my head upon His Heart whereon
Lay but last night the lovelocks of St. John.



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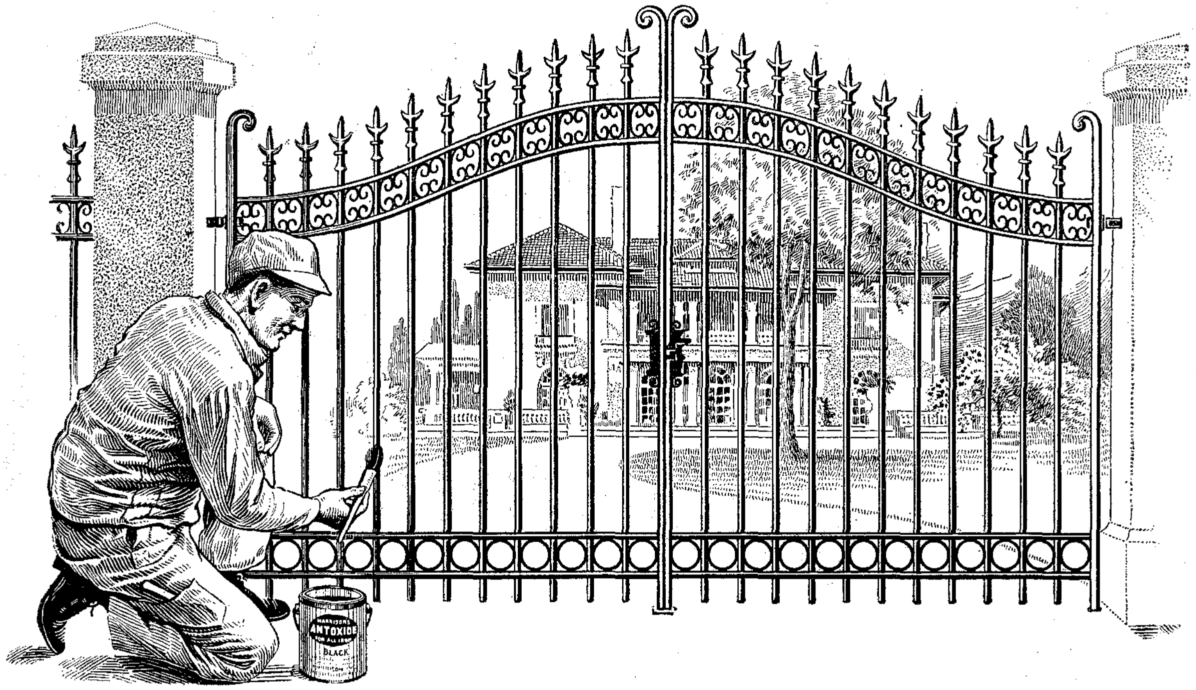

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW THEY DISCOVERED OUR ARMY WAS THE REAL THING

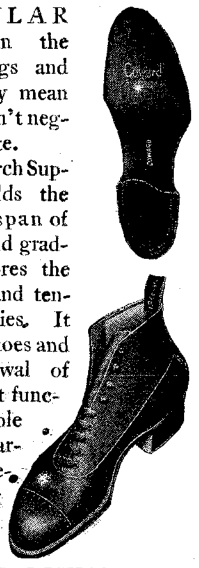
EVERYBODY knows it now, of course. Including Hindenburg. Maybe he knows it better than anybody else, because he has had it hammered into him. Everybody now realizes that America has an army, with real generals and a regular High Command, and everything. But when we first landed in France that interesting and important information was almost the exclusive property of one man, and his name was John J. Pershing. It seems that the British thought the safest plan would be to have the American units shepherded under the British High Command, and the French thought they should be under the French High Command, forgetting that after all there might just possibly be an American High Command. Their intentions, of course, were the very best in the world, and Pershing took it in perfectly good humor, knowing that the test of war would be enough. And it was. Mr. Martin Green tells us all about it in the New York *Evening World*. He writes:

> Our advance military forces went into France untried and under suspicion. There were in the high commands of the French and British armies a few officers who had visited West Point and knew the thoroughness of the education we give our officers. They were a minority.
>
> In practise the General Staff—the planning and executive force—is the key-stone of the military structure. Without able high command an army, composed tho it may be of the bravest individuals, is an impotent institution. Plainly speaking, the British and French military authorities did not think a year ago that we had the high command.
>
> Into this atmosphere of distrust went General Pershing with a few soldiers. He had come from a standing start four thousand miles away. He was in an impoverished and nerve-torn country. He was confronted with the task of not only building up an army, but building up the machinery to hold that army to the limit of its fighting function, and I violate no military confidence when I say that it was one of the most formidable tasks that ever confronted a soldier.
>
> General Pershing, however, was more than a soldier in this crisis. He had his military problems to consider, and in addition there were crowded upon him diplomatic problems which were up to him and nobody else. He was, in a sense, a military-ambassadorial crusader, and he accepted the responsibility.
>
> The winter of 1917–18 was a dark and gloomy period in France. The only ray of light in the outlook was the slow but continual rolling up of American aid. Clemenceau stood like a rock in his belief in the indomitable spirit of the French people and the French armies. The problem was how to use the Americans.
>
> God knows we were not making much of a showing outside of our ability to contribute money. As a military factor we were nil. The French officers detailed to our units in liaison reported that we had the foundation of a great fighting force, but that we were lacking in the essential elements of command.
>
> The British Army wanted to take charge of our forces and mix our units with British units—or else allow us to keep our units intact, but under British staff command. The French Army wanted us to fight with the French under French command; this was in the days before there was unity of action under Foch—a condition which General Pershing, as history will show, played no small part in bringing about.

But during the whole of this trying time General Pershing maintained one position—that the forces of the United States must remain American under American command. He was "always willing to utilize his troops to their best advantage, but he was rigid in his insistence that the Stars and Stripes, in the final period of the war, should fly over American soldiers, and that these American soldiers should play their part under American officers." Mr. Green continues:

> Gradually it dawned upon the understanding of the military powers of our allies that the military establishment of the United States as related to command was not such a tardy establishment after all. We had given to the Allied Powers against Germany a collection of officers who had seen warfare and studied warfare. We had sifted in a conglomeration of men who were intelligent to start with and were willing to learn. We were landing in France in our reserve officer forces thousands upon thousands of young men who had acquired in a few months of intensive training war-knowledge of a superior kind, based upon American intelligence and adaptability.
>
> Our officers went to schools in which French and British officers were instructors, and soon the scholars were on a par with their teachers. But still we had done very little fighting. We were in the try-out stage. One man watching our growth was sure of us. That was General Pershing.
>
> Came the German advance in March—that swift, overwhelming rush which threatened to cut the Allied forces in two, reach the Channel ports, touch the Atlantic coast at the mouth of the Seine, and isolate France from England. General Pershing promptly offered soldiers to meet the emergency, and the 1st Division of the old regular Army was sent to Picardy to hold a sector of the line below Amiens.
>
> The 1st Division was the veteran unit of our forces. It had been the first in the trenches. But the cautious French military power would not allow it to launch an offensive—and the American policy is always to be on the offensive—until that day in May when we went across No Man's Land and took Cantigny. At that time the 1st Division had been in training almost six months.
>
> Always under French direction but American command, the American units had preserved their identity. During the winter the 2d Division, which includes the wonderful 5th and 6th Marines, the 26th Division, from New England, and the 42d Division—the famous Rainbow outfit, including the old New York 69th—had been in training in the trenches. They were ready.
>
> Then happened the miracle of this war. Hostilities had developed so rapidly that the veteran divisions—always, mind, under American command—had made good and

New Power To Failing Feet



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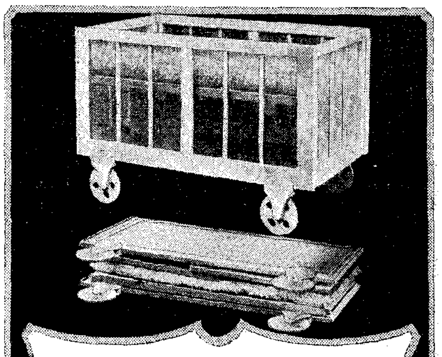

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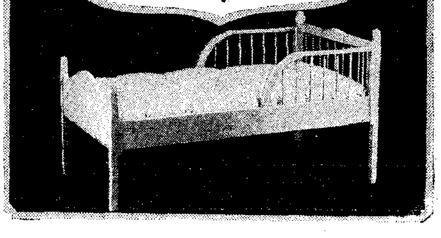

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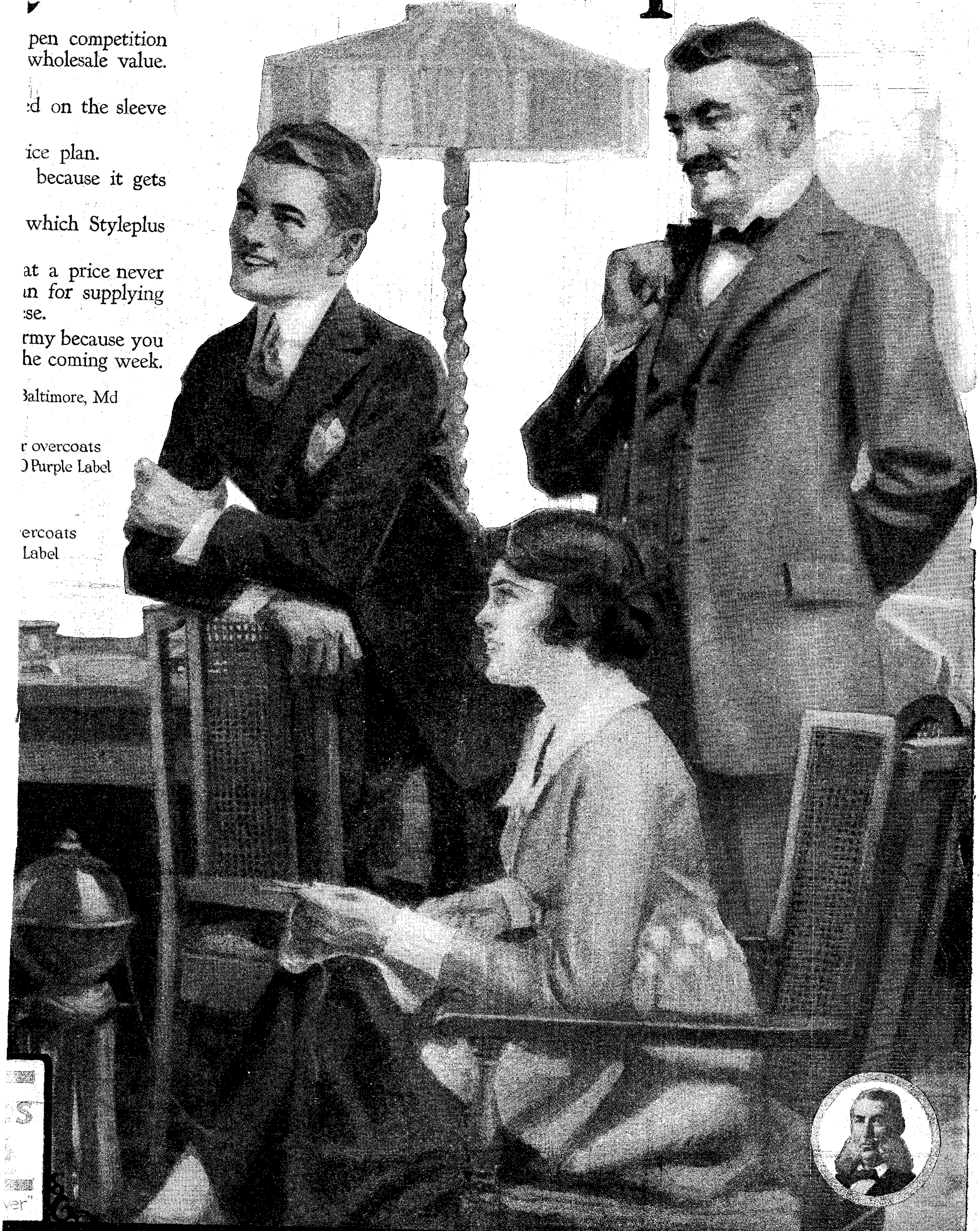

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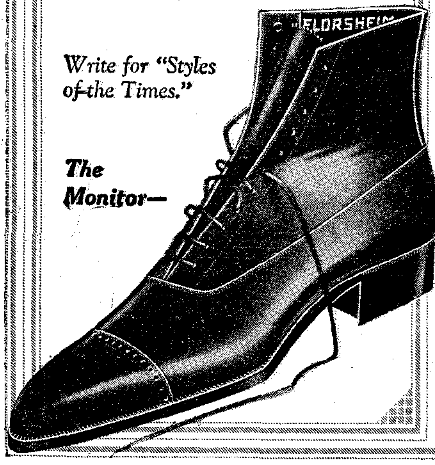

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they needed support. And what came to their support?

The 3d Division of the old regular Army, which, to use the expression of its grizzled commander, General Dickman, of the West Point class of 1881, "went into the American battle of the Marne like a bridegroom"; the untried 28th Division, composed of Pennsylvania State militiamen; the 4th Division of the regular Army, which had seen some training—all these units made good.

American armed force had shown its strength in fighting prowess and in command. We sent several divisions into battle which had been through only preliminary training in France. Two of these divisions, in which New York is interested, because they are composed exclusively of New York boys, are the 27th, composed of national guardsmen, and the 77th, composed of selected soldiers who had their preliminary training at Yaphank. Both have made good—the 27th, with the British, under American command; the 77th, with the newly formed American Army, commanded by General Pershing.

All under American command! The American Army in France is fighting under the Star-Spangled Banner, and John J. Pershing is in supreme control of the American forces over there under Woodrow Wilson over here, and some day when the Kaiser is immured in the Matteawan of nations this John J. Pershing, who doesn't talk much, may see fit to tell the people of the United States what he had to overcome to make things as they are.

YANKEE TRUCK-DRIVER "BUSTS" A PRUSSIAN OFFICER

A YANKEE truck-driver and a Prussian officer clashed back of the Château-Thierry front, as runs the authentic report of a returned American officer, and when the clash was over the Yankee truck-driver had found a way to remove from the Prussian officer the arrogance for which all Prussian officers are justly famous.

The tale was relayed from the front to Camp Dix, N. J., and thence to the New York *Sun*, which repeats it thus:

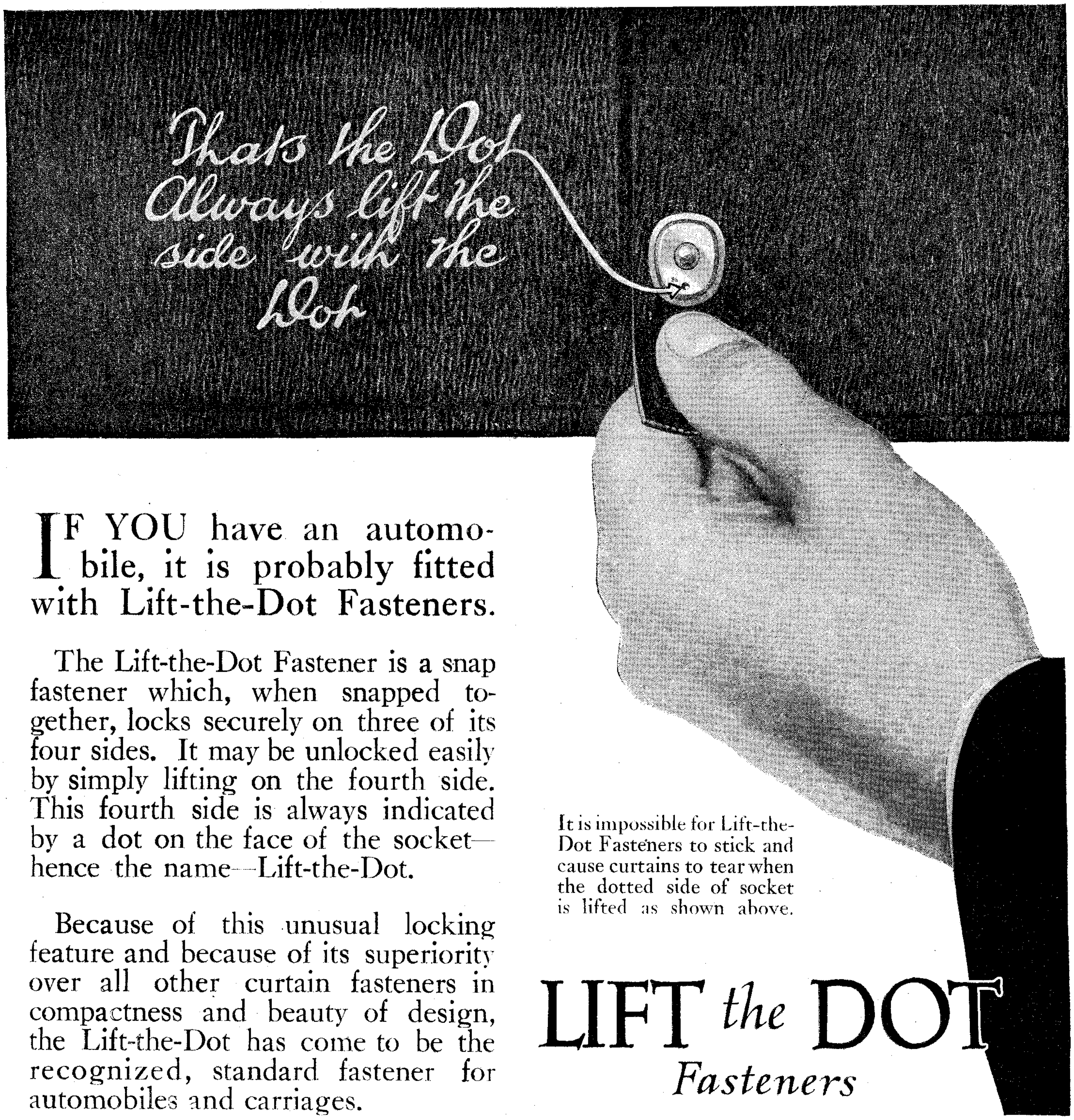
> After depositing supplies and ammunition at the front, the big army trucks were filled with German prisoners who were to be taken to the rear. A German captain, member of a famous Prussian regiment, was among the detail of prisoners assigned to ride in the truck of which this particular driver had charge. The *Boches* had filled the body of the car when the driver noticed that the captain had not joined them.
>
> "Climb in there!" he ordered.
>
> "Look at my uniform! Don't you recognize that I'm a captain? You don't expect me to ride with them?" he said in perfect English, indicating his erstwhile soldiers, as if they were so many caged dogs. Then he demanded a place on the driver's seat, where there were already two slightly wounded American soldiers waiting to get back to dressing-stations.
>
> "Nothing doing! I'm particular about my company! Get in with your gang, and be quick about it!" said the Yankee.
>
> "Throw off those American swine and make room for me on that front seat!" ordered the Prussian. "I'm a captain and——"
>
> He got no further. The driver slid a grimy fist into his pocket and whipt out a big penknife, while the other hand shot down, gript the Prussian by the collar, and a powerful arm jerked him from the ground as if he had been a child.
>
> "Captain, eh? Well, we won't let that worry you long! See here!" And as he spoke, the hand with the knife deftly clipped the insignia from the officer's shoulders.
>
> "You're busted!" he said. "You're a private now! Get back in the ranks with the rest of them!" And he dropt the sputtering Prussian into the back of the truck among the other prisoners.

FRANCE'S NAVAL EFFORT AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN

SUDDENLY and terribly summoned to meet the attack of her old enemy on land, France's part in keeping the seas open for the Allies was small early in the war; but now, after four years, writes an English naval critic in the Manchester *Guardian*, "she is equipped for the continuous sea-struggle of the hard and monotonous character that submarine fighting has thrust upon the Allies, and every month the scale and ingenuity of her naval resources increase."

All of this is particularly important to Americans, because upon these French resources and ingenuity depends the safety of our troop-transports. Her two special tasks now, explains the writer, are first—

> With the assistance of her Allies to guard the Mediterranean, where she has supreme control and across which she draws her supplies of colonial troops, which since the beginning have played so fine a part in the war; and, secondly, to safeguard and organize her Atlantic ports, into which the man-strength of America is streaming in its hundreds of thousands. In one such Atlantic port a small party of British journalists, of which the writer is one, is now seeing something of what that work means and the wonderful ingenuities and economies of France's newest methods of sea warfare.
>
> A word about the port. Its ancient citadel rises like the Tower of London stuck upon the waters, and beside and above it, tier on tier, rises France of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with the windows in the long, well-proportioned façades like hundreds of eyes looking down on the harbor where the legions of the New World are landing. The astonishing medley of peoples in this port can best be indicated by an experience. After an interesting but not dramatic trip we reached the port, gathering on our way a new sense of the distances to be guarded and swept and the aspects of convoys, with their protectors on the water and in the air. As we came ashore we saw Chinese and Siamese laborers unloading, and at another point a dingy multitude of German prisoners at leisurely work. A boat-load of Italians were pushing off from the pier, sitting close together and singing to the accompaniment of a stout man with a mandolin in the bow. English sailors were arriving in a pinnace, while Portuguese, French, Senegalese looked on. The white aps with red top-knot of the French sailors were everywhere, but almost more numerous was the little white cockled cap of the American sailor or the flat-brimmed khaki hat of the American soldier.
>
> The story of the port reflects the story



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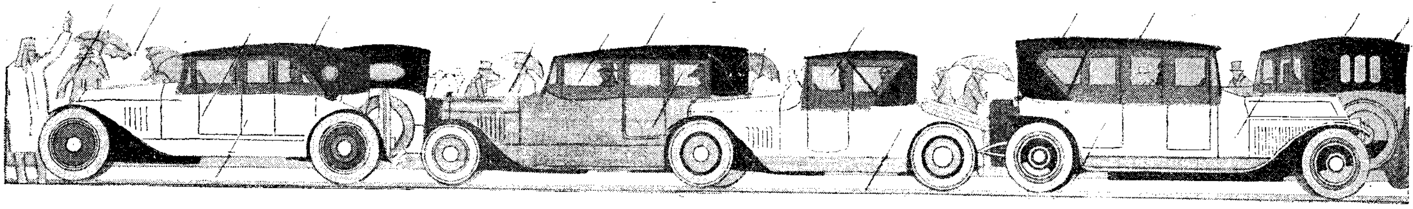

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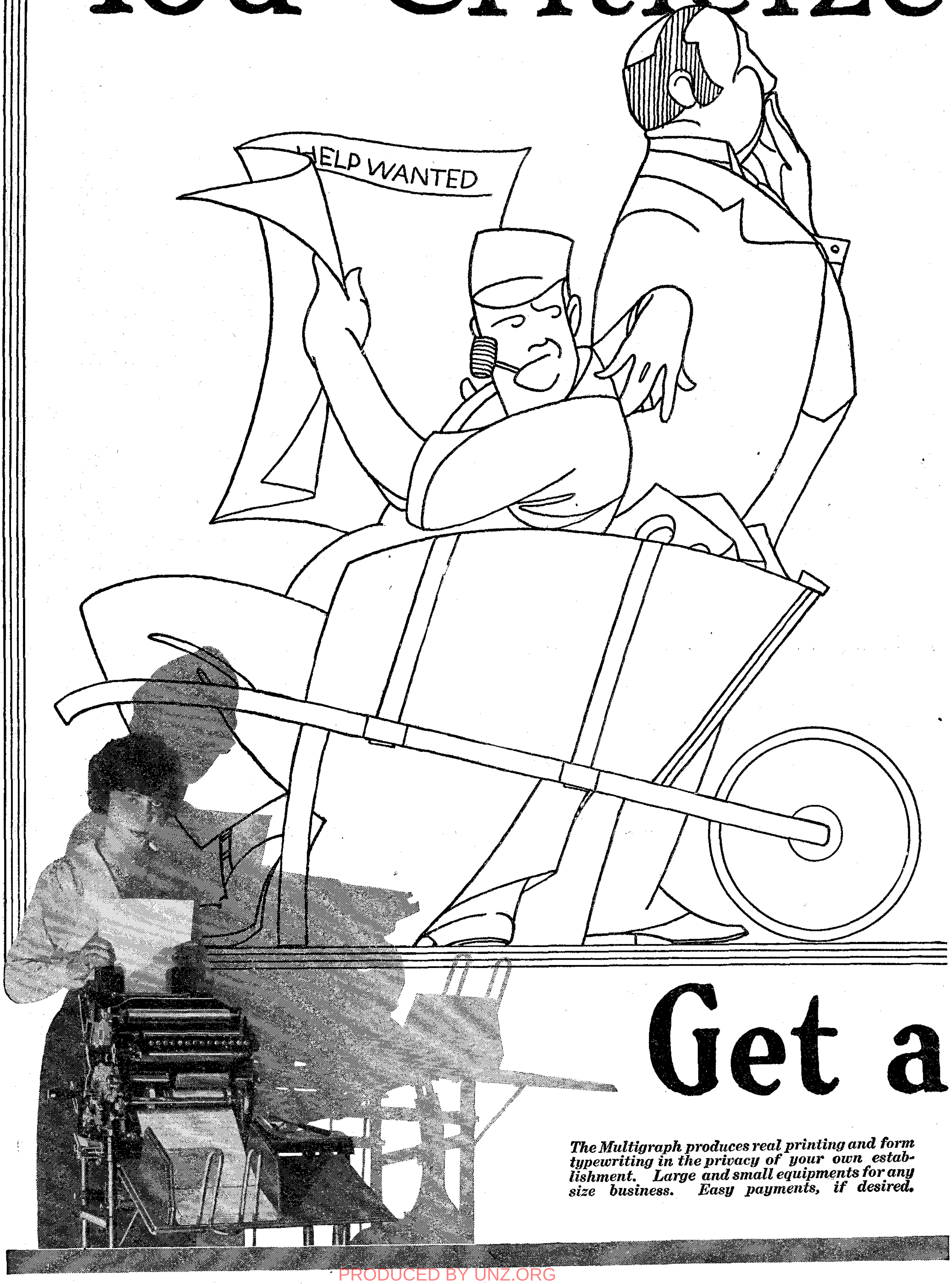

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If you will get together all your printing costs for the last twelve months, if you will find out what you've paid for printing circulars and mailing cards and bulletins and price lists, for printing envelopes and letterheads and form letters, for printing factory and office forms and order blanks, or for printing or imprinting tags or labels—and then figure what you would have saved if you had cut those costs from 25 to 75% by doing your printing on a *Multigraph*, you'll understand what a *WASTE* it means to do without it.

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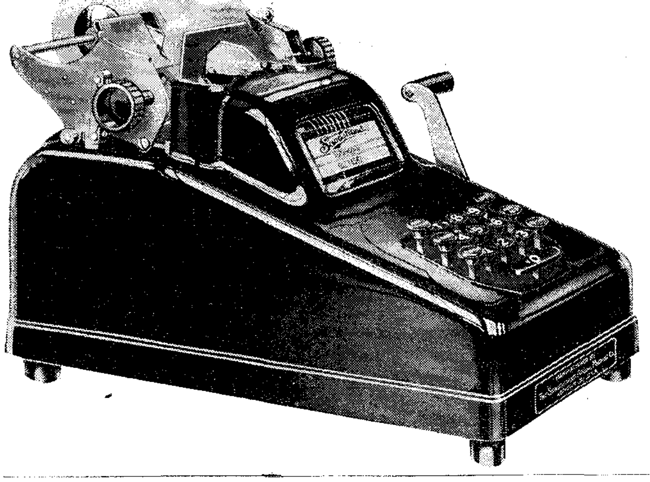

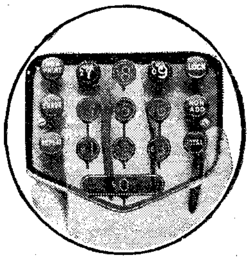

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of the war. It was to be a short war, so 1,100 of the 6,000 workmen in the arsenal were taken into the Army; ships were stript of search-lights and artillery (217 guns being taken ashore and sent to the front); the naval work of the port and arsenal went down. The naval factory produced articles for the Army, and the 75's were well fed from these factories when they were saving France. To-day the effort of the town has largely returned to naval work, and in some of the patrol ships I noticed army 75's remounted for submarine strafing. Only a couple of hundred women were employed in the chief ammunition-factory at the beginning of the war, and it was not till this year that the numbers reached 1,500. Soldiers, colored laborers, and prisoners came to work in the enlarged factories. I was told that altogether the individual efficiency had doubled. The export of munitions to Russia—much of which still lies at Archangel—and the import of horses from America were the events here of 1916. Next year the staffs were reduced when Russia dropt out of the war. Now the port is again at the top of its effort with the coming of the Americans.

During the past three days we have been privileged to see the work of safeguarding the coast from mines and submarines. Much of it, of course, does not differ from the same class of work in our ports, but, as might be expected from the nation from whom we learned such sea ideas in the past as, for instance, the use of flat sails, the French have developed most things in their own way and are constantly experimenting with new devices. One's first general impression of France's naval as of her military effort is the remarkable economies which go with her efficiency. Her method seems to be to think out clearly and logically what the particular jobs are, and to produce a craft that will do its particular job whether it can do any other or not. It must be good enough for the work, but it need not be too good for it. Her motor-launches include a number of the hard-working standardized American type which came over under their own steam with the loss of only one out of fifty. Another one had a mishap, lost her course, and finally made land with all her blankets sewn together for sails and only half a cup of water left for each man. Her most characteristic type is the *canonnière*, which, working with Diesel engines, can steam for 3,000 miles at ten knots an hour without refueling, and so could go to America under her own power. Her available speed is, of course, much higher. She carries guns big enough to deal with any submarine, as well as depth charges, and her very low draft allows her to travel over mine-fields that would hit a destroyer. Her size is about 400 tons. An important point about this useful, serviceable type is that she costs about a third of one of our mine-sweeping sloops, which do much the same work. The weather was good, and we had no opportunity to observe their value in a rough sea. Most of the fittings were from old ships, and everything that can be used again had been worked in.

Another department was the mine-sweeping. Here the French use an economical form of trawl that is not used by our trawler mine-sweepers, altho something of the kind is used by our other craft. The main idea is that the sweep is towed astern, being held out by floats (or *cochons*), and the trawl itself, of course, has ingenious under-water appliances for keeping it at the required depth, and a new device for

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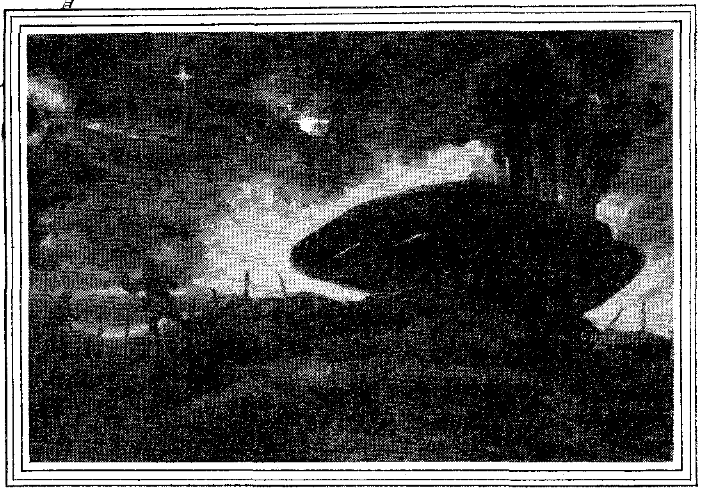

TONIGHT in No Man's Land! Through all that wild inferno—shrieking shells and spewing shrapnel and stuttering machine guns and clanking, crunching tanks on the tiniest and cheeriest of mechanisms hangs the destiny of the world.

Never before, in all history's wars, has Time played so appallingly vital a part. The grim significance of "zero hour" has burned this deep into the minds of our boys over there: unless their watches are in step with those of the fire-control, they will be wiped out by their own guns. Desperate, blood-bought raids over the top, useless if delivered out of unison, become irresistible when timed to the tick of an Elgin.

Over six continents and seven seas, Elgin Watches are guiding stars to the noble adventurers of the world. They are pathfinders for our Emergency Fleet. They are the trusted companions of a great Polar explorer. They are the reliance of intrepid government scientists in the trackless wilderness. They are the official chronometers of our destroyers and torpedo boats.

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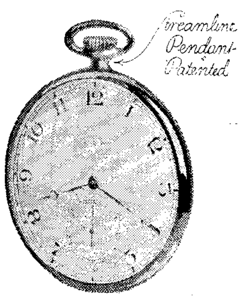

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cutting the mine adrift whenever it touches the trawl-line. I had an interesting trip in a captive balloon towed by the mine-sweeper, but the day was unfavorable for that sort of spotting. It was a curious experience, particularly the mounting and dismounting on a rope hoist. The mine danger is continuous, especially at a port where great ships crammed with troops are always arriving, but so effective is the sweeping that there have been no losses among them. But the channels must be swept every day, and sometimes all day, for the unseen submarines are steadily sowing these devilish appliances with increasing force of charge. "For the moral of it all is," as the Duchess so truly said to Alice in Wonderland, "the more there is of mine the less there is of yours."

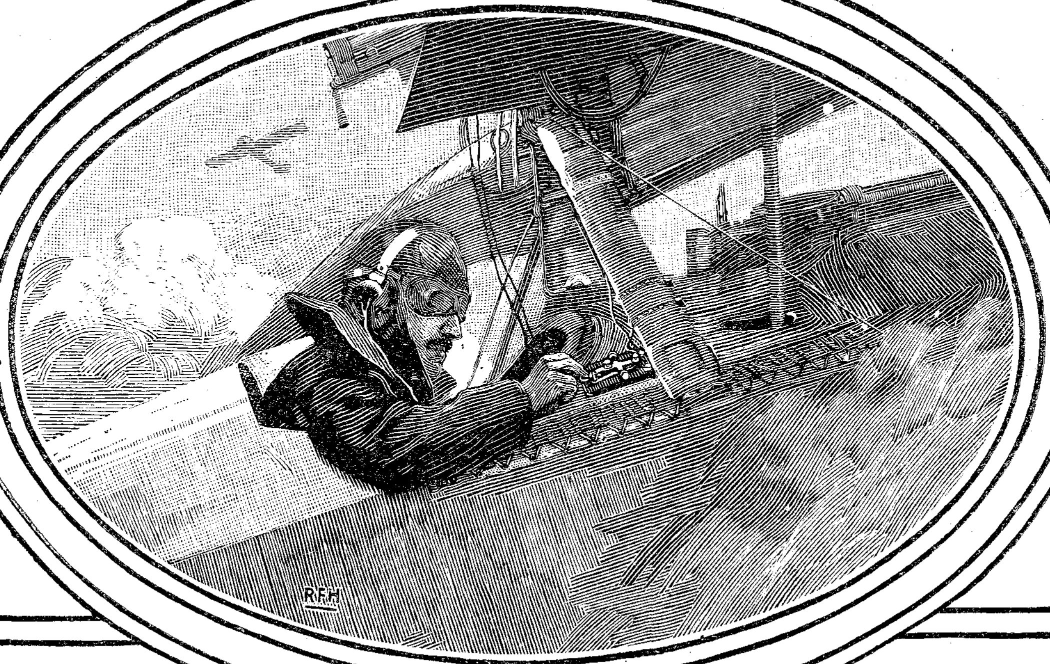
LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

PRODIGALITY of artillery-fire is enough to convince any man that this war is "unbelievably gigantic in its proportions," writes Corporal Paul Warwick to his parents at Albany, Ga. His description of the firing and its effect in the trenches is published in the Albany *Herald:*

There is a constant thumping away of the batteries on both sides, practically never ceasing. "*Minnenwerfers*," French "seventy-fives," six and three-inch batteries join in their international chorus to fill the day and night with noise of explosions. Most of the German shells give you notice of their approach by a long, weird whine. But there is one species, the Austrian "88," that is stingy with its warning. All you hear is a short hiss and a bang, and a loud bang at that. Gas-shells drop occasionally and lack the loudness of bursting that the high explosives possess. They make about the same kind of a flopping noise that you get when you slam an unusually large and extraordinarily putrescent tomato against the side of a brick wall. With every volley of the "H. E.'s" (high explosives) there are usually a few gas-shells.

The excitement and the tensity that pervade the trenches and the surrounding terrane when something is "going on" is altogether different and apart from anything else. It is a kind of mingled eagerness and caution that puts you on tenterhooks. Every man is so eager to come through without being nervous, or, what is worse, "showing yellow," that he bends over backward, as it were, in the effort. It's similar to an occurrence on the boat when we came over. Some little thing happened that put the whole boat into excitement for a little while, and naturally every one began to crowd to the life-boats. Not "crowd" either, for there was never a particle of disorder. Every man was more unperturbed than was natural; he wanted to impress others with his calm. So that the result was a quiet exodus from every corner of the ship to the boats, with at least 90 per cent. of the men quietly repeating: "Take your time, men, don't get excited." The same feeling a man who has eaten in an army mess-hall for several months has when he is "invited out" to dinner. He is so afraid that he will pull some colossal bone that he overdoes the propriety effect and is on an uncomfortable strain all the time.

Another thing, we are not worried so much by continuous and heavy firing as we are by desultory firing, just now and



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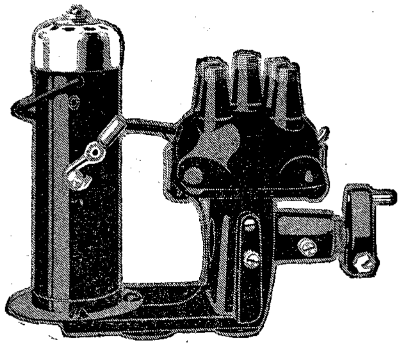

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then, you don't know when. If they are giving you a perfect barrage, consistent, you know it's there and it can't be helped. But if they drop one shell now, and a little later drop another, you don't know what to expect and are naturally a little wary.

Family anxiety for news from the boys at the front is, if anything, rather weak in comparison with the intense craving our boys have for letters from home. The arrival of the mail-bag stirs them almost as strongly as the order to attack; when it fails to appear at the expected time, they become anxious and glum. A cheerful letter from father, mother, sister, or sweetheart, one scholarly private was heard to remark, "makes me think this station is like that of the herald Mercury new-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill."

Arthur E. Hungerford voices the view of officers and men on this important matter when he writes:

> Won't you urge the folks back home to write more frequently? Ask them not to wait till the men answer their letters. Urge not only the families to write, but friends also. Every letter means much.
>
> I wish I could tell you of a scene on the battle-field during the great advance. It had rained for days. The men had outstript the artillery and the supplies and were living on emergency rations. It was almost impossible to supply them with hot meals because they were pushing on so fast.
>
> The losses had been very heavy. The battalion had just been relieved by fresh troops. It had halted in the woods. The men were tired and hungry—and yet in fine spirits. A runner arrived and shouted "Mail from home."
>
> The first hot meal in two or three days was ready, but the men got their letters first. One could pick out by the faces of the men those who got letters and those whose friends "had forgot" or "who did not care enough to write." Men who got letters read them to chums who did not. The battalion had been made over.
>
> Captain Pierson of the Canadian Army says that it was the letters from home that held the line in the dark winter of 1914–15. Tho a great victory has been won, the end is not yet in sight. Our men have a great task before them. They must win many battles. They must fight against great odds. They must live in the field in time of battle without adequate shelter and without hot meals. They must work hard, harder than the folks back home dream. Some of them will be wounded and some will be killed. They will do these things and fight their way to victory no matter whether the folks back home write or not; but the letters from home will make things easier and brighter and better and "keep the home fires burning."
>
> Sometimes it is hard for the men over here to write. In the back areas and the quiet sectors, the Y. M. C. A. has writing-rooms and ample supplies of paper and envelops. In time of battle it sends paper and envelops—and they are in great demand—to the front lines. The men write as they get a chance; but these opportunities for writing are few and far between. For instance, at present, a soldier in our front lines is living in a shallow pit, about three feet wide and six feet long. He may not venture from it in daylight. As long as he remains in it he is practically safe, except for a direct hit by a shell. Shell fragments always fly up at an

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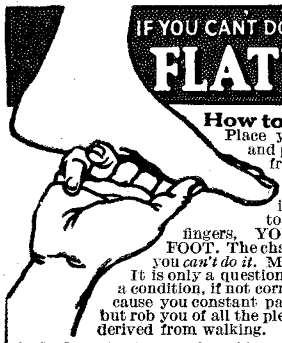
IF YOU CAN'T DO THIS YOU HAVE
FLATFOOT



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Place your heels together and point the toes away from you. If the space between the ball and the heel is not arched enough to easily admit two fingers, YOU HAVE FLAT FOOT. The chances are 4 to 1 that you *can't do it*. Make this test NOW. It is only a question of time when such a condition, if not corrected, will not only cause you constant pain and annoyance, but rob you of all the pleasures and benefits derived from walking.

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angle from the point of contact and the man on the ground or under the ground escapes unless a piece of shell or rock falls on him.

Then, it may rain. The soldier may lose his fountain pen or pencil. A hundred things may happen to prevent him writing. And then the letters may be lost on the way home. For these reasons the folks back home should write regularly no matter whether they receive replies or not.

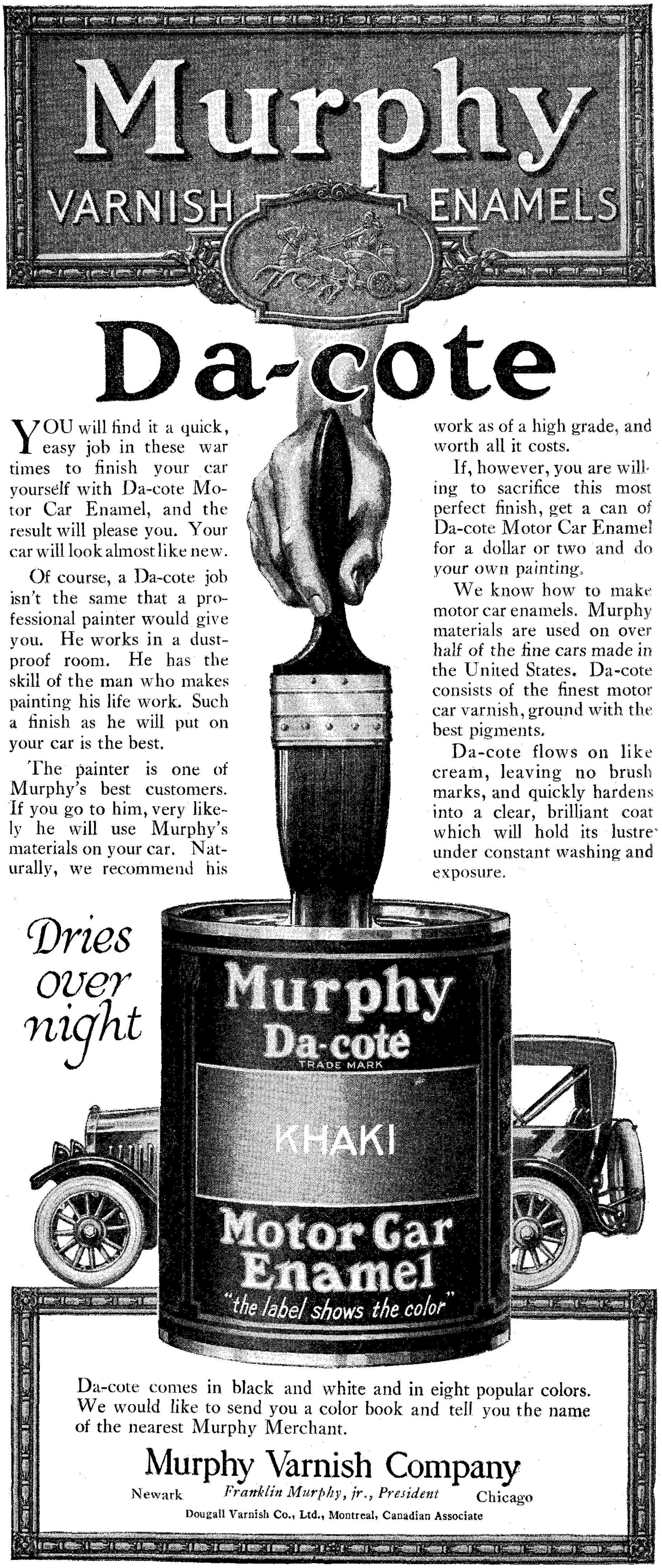
Please remind them of another thing, and that is that their failure to receive letters does not mean that their particular soldier is sick or has been wounded or killed. It simply means that he has been unable to write or that his letters have been lost by the torpedoing of the boat carrying them. No news in this case is good news. The Army promptly notifies the nearest of kin when a man is wounded or killed. There is no use worrying about what has happened to him till the official notice of wounds or death is received.

Since an army travels on its stomach, it is unwise to insult that important organ in any way. Our boys at the front have not kicked about the quantity or quality of the food supplied, but they object to the circulation of stories giving the impression that mess-tables are groaning with all the delicacies of the season.

Members of the 5th Regiment of the United States Marines were annoyed by Lieut. Carl K. Hill's account of the food provided for Intermediate Supply Depot No. 2 of the A. E. F. in France in our issue of July 27. The lieutenant told of oatmeal for breakfast three times a week, bacon and eggs once a week, rice pudding, salmon croquets, corn pies, jam, raisin cobblers, prune pudding, etc., in addition to tenderloin steaks and ordinary vegetables, such as beans, peas, and potatoes. He denounced as utter rot the stuff about "the boys over here getting nothing but slum, bully-beef, and hardtack," and said "the person who spread such a report is not only a liar but a friend of Bill Kaiser."

What drew a heavy fire of resentment from the marines, writes Stafford B. Hobbs from the headquarters of the regiment, was the attempt of Lieutenant Hill to "describe a typical A. E. F. menu." The objector continues:

> This is an impossibility for any one, as the food-program is most variable. Especially when men are fed from rolling-kitchens, which perhaps might be styled "movable feasts." It is not to be supposed that the men get the same food as officers with only a trifling difference of more frequent desserts. A statement is made that: "Whoever says the boys over here are fed chiefly on slum, bully-beef, and hardtack is not only a liar but a friend of Bill Kaiser."
>
> This statement is very bold and has already aroused much consternation. We can not help wondering if the party who wrote this Base Port letter can define "monkey meat," "gold fish, or "goulash in light marching order." We do not for a minute question the policy of the Quartermaster Department in feeding us on some of the commonest known food-items on an A. E. F. bill of fare, for sometimes it is unavoidable, but at the same time we want



Murphy
VARNISH ENAMELS

Da-cote

YOU will find it a quick, easy job in these war times to finish your car yourself with Da-cote Motor Car Enamel, and the result will please you. Your car will look almost like new.

Of course, a Da-cote job isn't the same that a professional painter would give you. He works in a dust-proof room. He has the skill of the man who makes painting his life work. Such a finish as he will put on your car is the best.

The painter is one of Murphy's best customers. If you go to him, very likely he will use Murphy's materials on your car. Naturally, we recommend his work as of a high grade, and worth all it costs.

If, however, you are willing to sacrifice this most perfect finish, get a can of Da-cote Motor Car Enamel for a dollar or two and do your own painting.

We know how to make motor car enamels. Murphy materials are used on over half of the fine cars made in the United States. Da-cote consists of the finest motor car varnish, ground with the best pigments.

Da-cote flows on like cream, leaving no brush marks, and quickly hardens into a clear, brilliant coat which will hold its lustre under constant washing and exposure.

Da-cote comes in black and white and in eight popular colors. We would like to send you a color book and tell you the name of the nearest Murphy Merchant.

Murphy Varnish Company
Newark *Franklin Murphy, jr., President* Chicago
Dougall Varnish Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

W
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC

The Name Westinghouse is Your Guarantee

Westinghouse Electric Ware is sold by light and power companies, electrical stores, department stores and hardware stores. Look for the name "Westinghouse" in the window and on the appliances you buy. It's your guarantee.

Buy
LIBERTY
BONDS

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

"They Cost So Little to Use"

When your dealer tells you this about electric household appliances, such as Westinghouse Toaster-Stoves, Turnover Toasters, Percolators, Irons and the like, he means just what he says.

It would be reasonable, of course, for you to expect that such convenience, such time-saving and labor-saving as Westinghouse Electric Ware makes possible, should come high, but they don't.

That's because Westinghouse Ware consumes so little current and because, even with daily use, the total number of hours a month the appliances are actually in operation is small.

For example, a Westinghouse Electric Iron, with current at the average rates, would cost from 2 to 5 cents an hour to use. And how many hours a month would you use it?

Certainly it's little, if any, cheaper to keep coal or gas fires going under a number of irons, with most of the heat escaping into the room. The difference can't begin to pay for the time wasted, the inconvenience and the extra work required.

Moreover, a Westinghouse Toaster-Stove or Turnover Toaster costs even less to use than a Westinghouse Iron, and a Westinghouse Percolator still less.

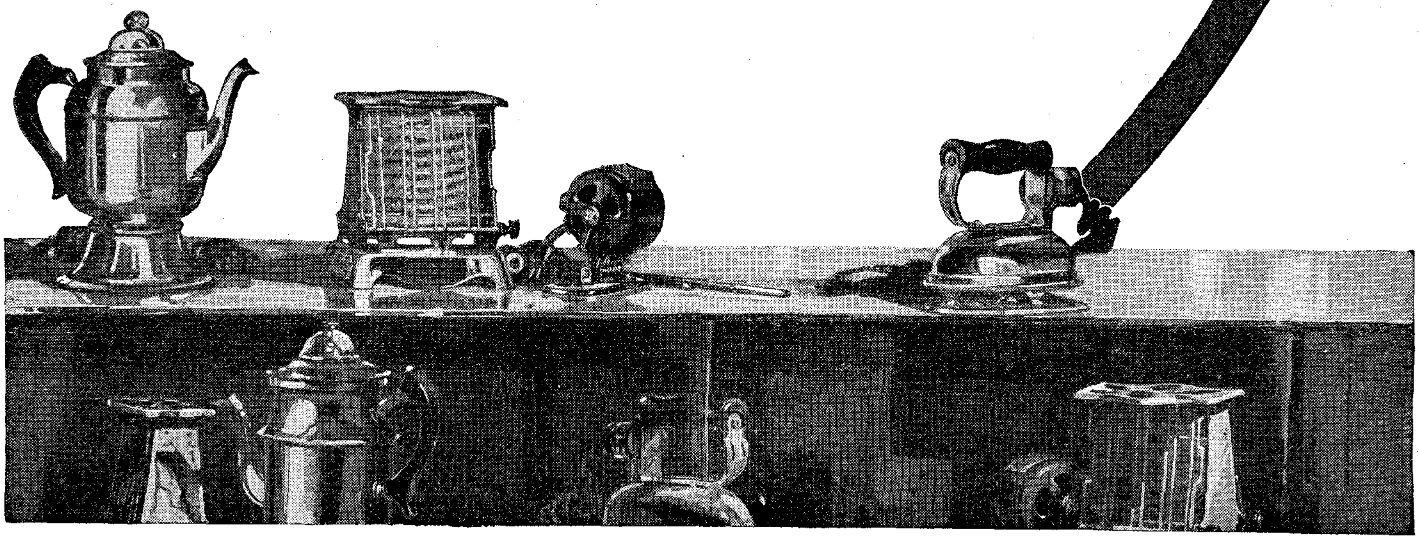
As for Westinghouse Sew-Motors, Fans, Curling Irons, and Warming Pads, they use such an exceedingly small amount of current as to make operating expense an insignificant item. On an average a 10-inch fan, for instance, will run six hours for one cent.

You'll scarcely notice the little difference that Westinghouse Electric Ware will make in your monthly bill. The difference it makes in your home, however, is something you can't overlook.

Westinghouse Electric Ware saves time, steps and fuel. It helps to answer the perplexing servant problem.

It makes meals more enjoyable, takes the toil out of ironing and sewing and simplifies other household tasks.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



"I Take More Pride in My Car Now"

Says the Ford or Chevrolet Owner

"Yes, it is more beautiful than I ever thought could be, but that's only a part of the greater value. The trimness is fine, but the fact that I can change a wheel in three minutes, without hard work or dirty clothes, means more to me.

"Then the car rides so much easier—just a smooth, gliding progress. And I've found the tires last so much longer—the wires distribute the road heat, you know.

"With beauty, quick change, easier riding, more tire mileage and a higher value, I'm glad I have Dayton Wire Wheels on my car."

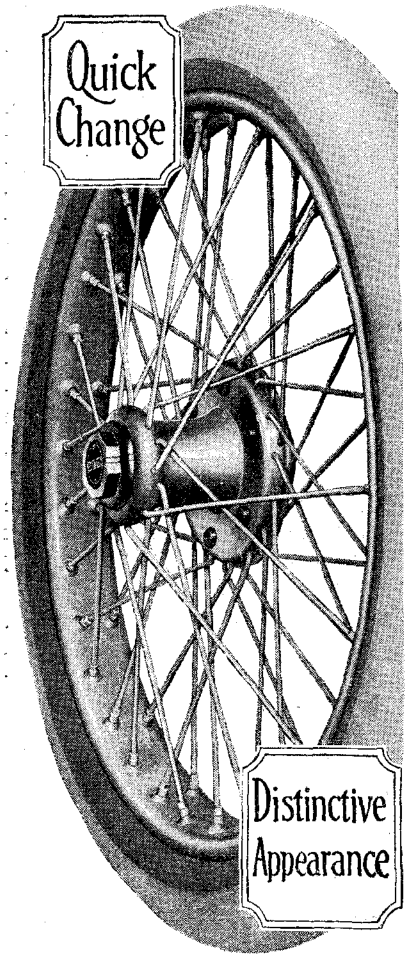
That's the story of many a Ford or Chevrolet 490 owner. You, too, will be delighted with Daytons. May be had in all standard colors. Wheel carriers for spare wheel can be furnished. Be sure the name Dayton is on the hub cap.

See your dealer. If he cannot supply you, write to us, mentioning his name, and we will send you a booklet that tells why Dayton Wire Wheels ride easier, last longer and save your tires. Write for it today.

Service stations in all principal cities.

THE DAYTON WIRE WHEEL COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio

Dealers: Be prepared for the increased demand for Dayton Wire Wheels. Write or wire us today.



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Get a vest-pocket copy of *Faulty Diction*. It will help you guard against embarassing mistakes and inelegancies in your speech. Points out the common word-misusages. By mail, 25 cents. Dept. 805, FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York.

full credit for living on it. Oatmeal has appeared on our menu once in the last six months and some of the delicacies mentioned on Depot No. 2's program are unknown in these regions. Still, we are a healthy bunch and can get as many, if not more, miles to the gallon on Uncle Sam's java as any fighting men over here. We thrive on our commonplace diet, and as a proof of it one has but to glance at the records us marines have made over here.

If you can give but a small amount of space in THE LITERARY DIGEST to correct the erroneous impressions caused by this letter you reprinted from the Morristown (Tenn.) *Republican*, you will not only give the "Folks at Home" a better idea of what is "going on at the front," but greatly relieve the feelings of the men of this outfit who feel that those printed statements have done them an injustice.

Ralph M. Hoggatt expresses the indignation of himself and comrades over some of Lieutenant Hill's statements, and adds:

We came over in the first contingent and have been in France fourteen months. We sincerely believe we have seen every phase of army life over here, from provost guard to "hand-to-hand" fighting with the "Hun," and sincerely believe, with all due respect to Lieutenant Hill's rank, we are in a better position to make statements as to the food we eat.

While back in S. O. S. the company to which I am attached had very good food in good variety; but then we were stationed in Base 1, Intermediate Section, L. of C. While in training, near the front, our food was still good, but less of a variety. At the front our food was not as plentiful as before, and we had slum three times a day with coffee for breakfast and supper, which at times was very poor. While in rest billets our food was the same as in the trenches, with one exception. The Y. M. C. A. had eggs brought in the Y. M. C. A. truck, which were sold to the companies and that morning we had bacon and eggs. After leaving that sector, we were transported to a reserve post just back of the active front. On the trip we ate "bully-beef" and "hardtack," as we do always while aboard a train. After being taken as far as the railroad could transport us, we were on the march for two days, during which time, when practical, we ate slum and at other times when the rolling-kitchens could not be used, we ate "bully beef."

At that time we were then put on French rations, which consisted of tinned beef, which is far worse than ours, and which the boys named "monkey meat," French war-bread, some fresh beef, but not much, salt pork, some rice, flour, and a few other things, such as raisins, etc. Then after ten days orders came to be ready in fifty minutes to leave. We stood by all night and left the next morning without breakfast. After a short hike, we went aboard *camions* and rode twenty-four hours without food as no emergency rations had been given out. Then we marched fourteen kilometers before we had anything to eat. During four days my unit lay in reserve, during which time we cooked our own food in our mess-pans. Sometimes we foraged and got fresh beef, rabbits, chickens, etc., but lived mostly on canned rations and hard bread. While in actual engagements, and they were many, hot and furious at that, eating became a matter of some one being lucky enough to get through with rations and water and having time to eat a bite, as well as the inclination.

While at the hospital food was fairly good, altho while at one hospital I still had slum and canned beef hash for meals. The replacement camps are fairly good for serving food. Back in reserve again we have been eating rice, oatmeal, flapjacks, or bacon and potatoes for breakfast, while the other two meals consist of slum and coffee, or else boiled beef, potatoes, and coffee. The bread has been bad, however, being moldy at times. I don't want people to get the idea that we are very dissatisfied or are grumbling. We are not. It is our portion of war and we take it as such, knowing the sooner we win this war the sooner such things will stop, and that we will be eating such enticing food as Lieutenant Hill describes.

Service of the rear is necessary and we know that perhaps the men are doing all they can for the man at the front. However, we who are at the front, undergoing the real hardships and privations of war and sacrificing perhaps our lives, don't like for some S. O. S. man to call us liars, and friends of Bill Kaiser; because if Lieutenant Hill will look at accounts in newspapers and notice the number of D. S. C.s awarded he should be convinced we are not friends of "Bill." Also, if he will notice, our German nickname "Devil Dog" shows that "Bill" does not consider us friends. Our bunch is a happy-go-lucky crowd, and are ready for anything that comes our way, and, altho being Naval Hospital Corpsmen and non-combatants, we are glad that we have served with the marines at the front, and have gone over the top as first-aid men with them.

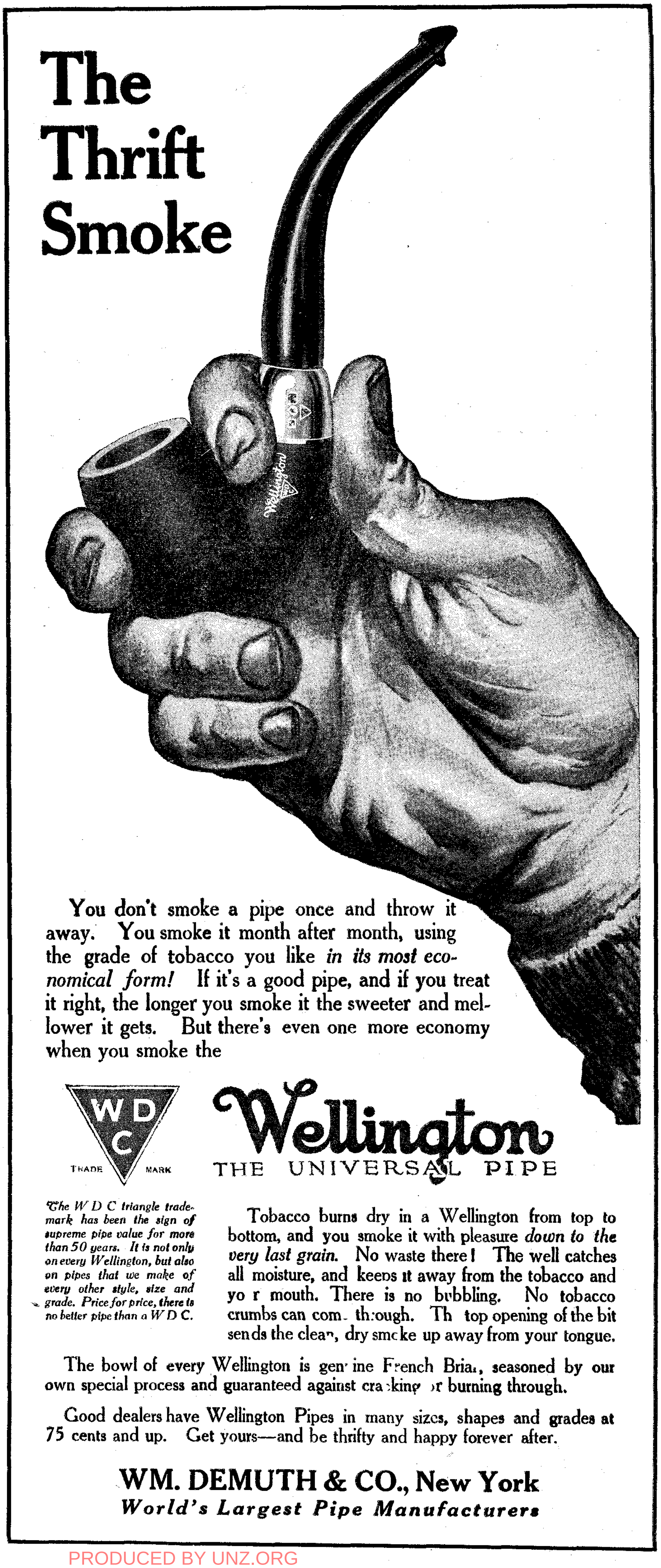
Nothing is more appreciated by soldiers than "sweets," writes Whitney Tullsen, former sporting editor of the Moline (Ill.) *Dispatch*, who is now serving in France. The war-game, he says, "makes one crave for them like he never did in civil life." This taste does not interfere with the stern duties of the front;* it promotes martial efficiency, because the sooner the *Boches* are licked, suggests the former newspaper man, the sooner will the victors be back in the States among the edible good things of the earth.

Private Tullsen's first fighting experience is given in the same letter to *The Dispatch:*

We got in our first mix in the big counter-slam which started the Huns tin-canning back home, and as result of our first fighting our regiment was given a citation by the French which, we are told, no other United States regiment has received. We nicked 'em for a couple of perfectly good forests, a valley full of dugouts, and a couple of towns which shall be silent here. I can't pronounce 'em, anyway.

We went up agin all the works, machine guns galore, gas, shrapnel, snipers, and there's none of them I like better than the others. I would rather be in a nice confetti charge for a change. When the shrapnel tears up an acre or two of regular ground and slaps you in the face with it, you feel like the forlorn farmhand. Where are my summer's wages? When we haven't been battling at close range, we've had our share of living under shell-fire. The day we went into the mix, I was a sick guy, cramps, fever, and other ailments. When I came out I was perfectly well. They scared all the various ills out of my system.

The way it looks here, we've got 'em walloped to a whisper, and it's only a question of time till they sneeze out, but



The Thrift Smoke

You don't smoke a pipe once and throw it away. You smoke it month after month, using the grade of tobacco you like *in its most economical form!* If it's a good pipe, and if you treat it right, the longer you smoke it the sweeter and mellower it gets. But there's even one more economy when you smoke the

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THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

The W D C triangle trademark has been the sign of supreme pipe value for more than 50 years. It is not only on every Wellington, but also on pipes that we make of every other style, size and grade. Price for price, there is no better pipe than a W D C.

Tobacco burns dry in a Wellington from top to bottom, and you smoke it with pleasure *down to the very last grain.* No waste there! The well catches all moisture, and keeps it away from the tobacco and your mouth. There is no bubbling. No tobacco crumbs can come through. The top opening of the bit sends the clean, dry smoke up away from your tongue.

The bowl of every Wellington is genuine French Briar, seasoned by our own special process and guaranteed against cracking or burning through.

Good dealers have Wellington Pipes in many sizes, shapes and grades at 75 cents and up. Get yours—and be thrifty and happy forever after.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., New York
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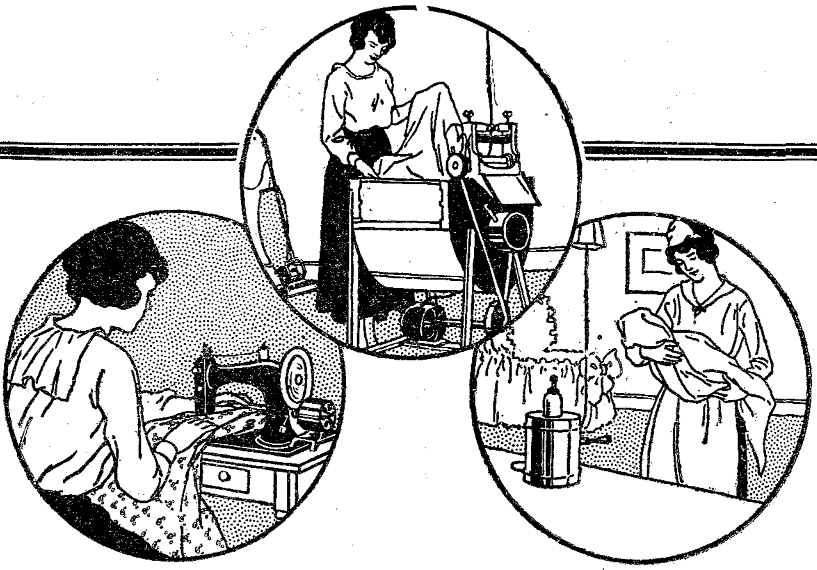

USE ELECTRICITY

The Clean, Low-Cost Power for Every Home

GET IT DONE quickly, cleanly, with minimum effort and cost. Use electricity!

For years men have been inventing and perfecting electrical devices. Today there is a practical, economical application of electrical power to nearly every division of household work.

Your central station is generating electric power in great quantity. To utilize it in your home is to save *coal, time* and *money*—lessen your need for servants.

Your Electrical Contractor, Dealer or Architect can inform you

ELECTRICAL utility has advanced with seven league strides. It will pay you to keep in touch. Many electrical devices are announced in the advertising pages of the magazines and newspapers. They are safe and efficient. Give them your attention.

Have your electrical contractor or dealer show and demonstrate the actual equipment for you.

If you are rebuilding or remodelling, ask your architect to sketch for you the possibilities of electrical power—and give him a free hand in planning and executing. Remember that electricity is no longer a luxury—it is a wonderful, economical aid in the home. Efficiently utilized, it increases human capacity and *raises the standard of living.*

★ ★ ★

REMEMBER, also, that quality in every item of electrical equipment is *essential* to economy and satisfaction in operation.

Only materials and equipment made by the most highly perfected methods of scientific precision and skill can deliver continuously full-measure service.

Such a product is Habirshaw Wire. A standard of the electrical industry from the very beginning of its development, Habirshaw wire is used by skilled and experienced contractors throughout the world.

Be sure to employ only qualified electrical contractors upon all electrical work. Be particular about small jobs as well as important installations. And always specify that all materials and equipment shall be of the Habirshaw standard of quality—and you will be assured of the utmost in service that the wonderful, modern power of electricity can give.

◆

For more than 30 years—practically from the beginning of the electrical industry—

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maybe that will be some time yet. The Americans are doing some great scrapping and the French, English, and wops are taking on a new lease of life since our forces got going. It's almost as dangerous coming up after the Germans have retreated as it is to fight them, as they leave traps in every conceivable place and it's unsafe to touch anything. They leave snipers behind every place, and as an example of their methods they chain their gunners to their machine guns to make sure they'll stick around and pot a few of us. We are often forced to go thirsty past a tempting spring, hot and tired, because we fear they have poisoned it.

Everywhere you go here, there is nothing but ruin. Every village is shot all to pieces, every field torn by big shell; and we have gone through forests where you would have difficulty finding one tree untouched by shell or bullet. Just toss in dead men, dead horses, and all sorts of abandoned battle-equipment and you have an idea of the way things look here. We never even hear a bird sing. It sure is one joyless dump and I'd give anything for the sight of a real town again, with one real light shining out of a window at night. I'm a little hazy on what hell is like, but compared with war it must be a place where you sit with your feet on the mantel, smoking your pipe, and blowing the foam off a cold one.

They are taking good care of us here, as we are getting plenty of chow, and tobacco is issued to us quite often. We sleep nearly all the time in dugouts now, as there is a chance there for the shrapnel to miss us. My bunkie and I have a nice modern apartment here, four by six, decorated profusely with two blankets and a tomato-can, in which we wash—when we do wash. The clay falls down our necks when we sleep and into our chow when we eat and the rain runs over the bunk when it pours, but we consider we've got some teepee.

Strange adventures have befallen some of our men in France, especially after shell-shock. Many of their stories are agreeably entertaining, while others send cold shivers down the back. Arthur C. Gardner, of Jerome, Ariz., tells of his strange experience in a letter published in the Verdy *Daily Copper News:*

Early in the morning of the first day in the hospital, a couple of red-headed woodpeckers started to build a nest in one ear and a circus band played weird, strange pieces in the other. It became oppressively hot. Things took on an ethereal, unnatural aspect. That night small sections of the Aurora Borealis chased each other in an unbroken cycle around and around the billet. On the second day, with the well-ordered precision of a vaudeville bill, the woodpeckers gave way to a trained quartet of lady boiler-makers and the band to a troupe of Swiss bell-ringers. Then an early winter set in—thunder and lightning and terrible blizzards followed in a tiresome sequence. I rather imagine it was slight shell-shock and had it all charged up to Heinie, but the battalion doctor seemed anxious to argue the point; not that he was defending the Hun, but it was simply professional with him.

Awfully nice chap, the doctor, not at all narrow-minded. He admitted very frankly that one was bound to tire of bands and strings of cow-bells in barber-shop harmony on a hot day, and he owned up to the three feet of snow outside the billet. Then he

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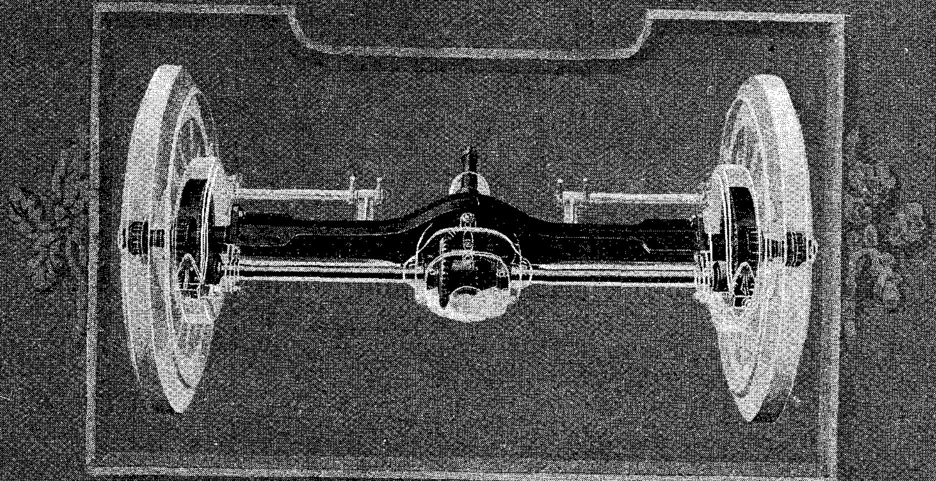

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LARGEST BUILDER IN THE WORLD OF REAR AXLES FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

The Cough that Spoiled the Party

Hallowe'en. Surprise party. The guests are met, in elaborate costume, and stowed away behind drawn portieres. *S-s-s-sh!* Here she comes. Everybody still. Wait till we get our masks on! The unsuspecting hostess brushes by, not three feet away. And then—a gurgle, a struggle, a *cough* behind the curtain. Somebody giggles. Someone else says "Hush." And then it's all off—she snatches back the curtains—finds them all unmasked—the surprise is spoiled!

It isn't fair to yourself or anybody else to go around coughing. The worst of it is, it's so unnecessary.

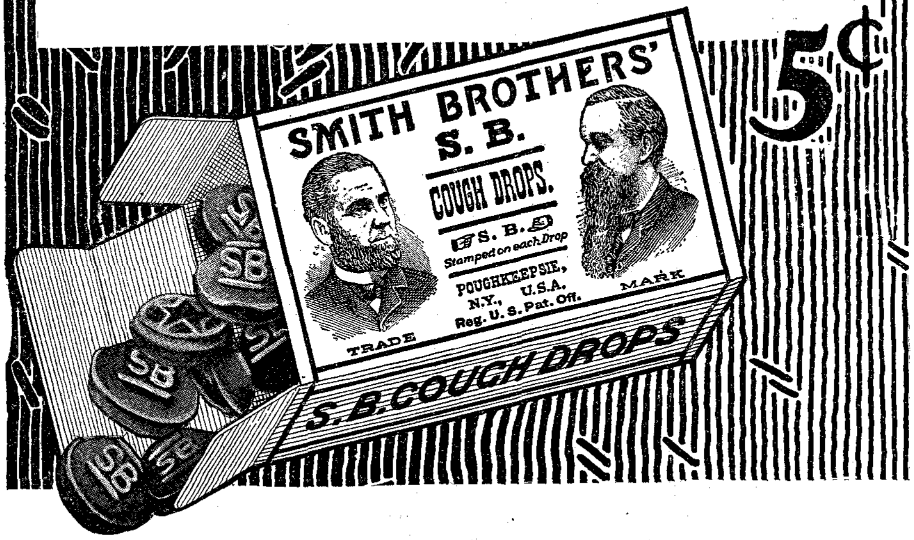
Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing. And they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. Keep a box in your pocket, another in your desk, another at home.

Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bed-time will keep the breathing passages clear.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*



held my hand a long time and after studying the life-line carefully told me that I was going on a long journey. Very capable man, this doctor, but I wondered how he knew. As a kid I had often walked in my sleep, but imagined I had outgrown it. But I couldn't have walked very far, for when I woke up I was in an ambulance and stretcher which took me to a field ambulance-camp. There I met the finest major-doctor ever. He was so kindly and so paternal in his interest. I shall always remember him. He was not at all like my battalion doctor—no arguing about him. He suggested that I take on the rest-camp for a week and gave me a letter of introduction to some friends.

Keeping up with the *Boche* retreat makes lively running for the American troops. Gordon Fairclough, a member of the 2d Battalion, Radio Corps, 151st Field-Artillery, which has been chasing Germans in the general direction of Berlin, says they "sure do beat it, and beat it fast." In a letter to his parents in St. Paul, Minn., which appears in *The Daily News* of that city, he says:

To give you an idea of how fast the enemy retreated. We pulled up to a place one night that was to be our headquarters. When we arrived there the infantry was so far ahead of us with the Germans before them that we traveled all that night to a new position. *Pas mauvais, non?*

This wood that we had for our H. Q. was about two and a half kilometers from the front line. You notice I do not say "trenches." There were no trenches. The infantry fought in the wheat-fields, in woods, and on open ground.

Later on, when we advanced through these places where fighting had been heavy, the ground was literally strewn with dead *Boches*. I have never been so sick of seeing dead men in my life. You can't imagine what it is to see everything wrecked—trees blown down—ground ripped up—dead horses and men lying around—it's awful.

When we set up in the woods it was comparatively quiet. No shells were landing very near—yet. The place had been a German artillery "*échelon*," or place where the horses are kept when the batteries are in position. The greatest of confusion prevailed in the place. They had left very hurriedly, leaving numerous articles of equipment.

We pulled the radio wagon into a place under the trees and began to camouflage it. I was up on the seat putting a bough on the top when—Whe-e-e—the familiar whistle of an approaching shell greeted us. We all crouched down awaiting the inevitable, as we could tell by the song it sang that it was coming near. Plop! It proved to be a "dud," landing three feet from the wagon. We all stood up, took off our tin hats, and sang the Doxology over, because if it had exploded I would no doubt be writing you from Base Hospital No. 1323.

We put up the radio station on the outskirts of the wood, and had the receiving apparatus in the small *abri*. This *abri* consisted of a six-foot trench covered with logs which the Germans had very kindly left for us. They evidently took careful note of its exact location, because the second day we located in it we got a beautiful air-burst directly over the place, killing a man, two horses tied to near-by trees, and wounding two men.

That part of the woods seemed to be getting more than its share of shells, so we moved the P. C. (*Poste de Commande*, a term we use which was adopted from the French and means the location of the commanding officer) to another part about one kilometer distant. There we were very lucky, getting no shells; but we did get a visit from a *Boche Gotha*, or bombing plane.

The first thing we generally do when we arrive at an open place is to dig ourselves in. We had dug a large hole and put the radio station in it. Well, nothing happened for a couple of days—shells went whistling merrily over our heads, but none decided to pay us a visit, or as you might say, "drop in on us."

One night, just after it had become dark, the *Gotha* came flying over. We can always tell a bomber, as it is a larger and heavier plane than the observer or battle-plane and always flies at a low altitude. Some one saw it just before she reached the edge of the woods and yelled, "Duck, fellows; here's a bomber."

You remember how I used to dive off the spring-board at Russell Beach? That's the way I got down in that hole, about five feet deep, with two or three fellows after me. She dropt three bombs on the road, which was used extensively by caissons (hauling ammunition) very near us, but all was well.

SALVATION-ARMY PIE AND PRAYERS AT THE FRONT

"THE Salvation Army recognizes that, to a hungry doughboy, pie is more potent than prayer," says a writer in the New York *Times*; and he follows that powerful and punchy pronouncement with brief mention of the fact that "The American Salvation Army in France is rapidly winning recruits—not with tambourine and bass drum, but with the doughnut and the apple pie."

Since Dr. Cook lured his Eskimos to the north pole by means of gumdrops, proper food rightly administered has never accomplished greater miracles than it is working every day on the Western Front. The "S. A." not only supplies food, but much warm, almost "motherly," affection to go with it, says the *Times* writer, and he quotes an authority at the front:

"When it grows more mature the Salvation Army in France is going to be the 'big mother' of the A. E. F., or I'm much mistaken," said a certain American general "over there" in discussing the work being done for soldiers by the organization. "The reason they are becoming so popular," he continued, "is that they treat every doughboy, rich or poor, rough or refined, as if they loved him. You have only to read the soldiers' letters, as we do in censoring the mail, to realize how much the 'S. A.' has done for our lads, and is doing every day."

It has often been said that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. So the Salvation Army workers feed first and pray afterward, and the system has had remarkable results in France. In one day, for example, two Salvation Army lassies, close to the Americam front, made 1,500 doughnuts, 2,500 cookies, and 50

Brush Teeth In This Way for a Week

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Watch the Film Go

Dental science has obtained a new and better method of teeth cleaning. Able authorities have proved it by clinical tests.

It is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we offer you a One-Week tube to show its unique results.

Its object is to end the film on teeth — the cause of most tooth troubles—that slimy film which gets into crevices and stays, and which resists the tooth brush.

That film is what discolors—not your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So that film is the great tooth destroyer.

Old methods of tooth brushing fail to end film. That is why brushed teeth discolor and decay. This new method does remove it, and we urge you to prove it by a simple one-week test.

A New Dental Era

Dental authorities have watched the Pepsodent action in thousands of cases. Years of proving show that this product marks a new dental era.

It is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object is to dissolve the film, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

Old methods for using pepsin were impossible on teeth. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid which destroys enamel.

But modern science has discovered a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That method is employed in Pepsodent. And it solves the problem of this film as nothing else has done.

The result is a dentifrice which, authorities say, must supersede the old kinds. You will know that when you try it.

Send the coupon for a One-Week tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch results. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Those results are essential to your teeth's protection. You will want them always when you see them once. Cut out the coupon now.

Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

(133)

One-Week Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.
Dept. 175, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name..

Address..

pies, not including countless cups of coffee and cocoa.

When one stops to consider that up to June 1 last there were only eighty Salvation Army workers in France the bulk of their accomplishment to date is little short of miraculous. Already they have erected twenty-four huts, twenty of which are in the exposed sections, where the doughnut-makers are constantly menaced by shell-fire.

There are at present, or there were up to a very short time ago, fifty men and thirty women doing this Salvation Army work. The lassies have handed out doughnuts and hot coffee to our boys so close to the firing-line that once the roof of their hut was blown off and shell-splinters demolished the tables and other furniture. The inmates would have suffered the fate of the furniture had it not been for the American general in charge at this point, who had made them take shelter in his own dugout. When the fire had subsided they returned to their hut, which they found a wreck.

"Yes, the shelling does get on my nerves, at times," confessed a red-haired "S. A." lass, who served me a chunk of chocolate cake and a cup of coffee in an American sector only a few miles from the German lines, "but I always think how much worse it must be for the boys in the trenches. At times it frightens me when the concussion from shells jars our pans off the tables. Those pans make a terrible racket. But what makes me hopping mad is when the jar of a shell spills our flour all over the floor of the hut! It's a nuisance to clean up and it gets my goat!"

There is one noble Salvation Army woman, well past fifty years of age, who has been under shell-fire many times, ministering to "her boys," as she lovingly calls them. She is "Mother Burdick," from Dallas, Texas, and there is hardly a minute in the day when she is not busily darning socks, sewing on buttons, or mending caps for her khaki-clad family. She treats all the doughboys as if they were her own sons, and no shell can frighten her from a soldier's sock once she has started darning it.

Another picturesque "S. A." worker is Maj. John E. Atkins, fifty-three, who is with the battalion of Maj. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Major Atkins is the chaplain, and frequently holds religious services for the men in the trenches. He has been with the doughboys from the time they first entered the trenches and has come to be a sort of mascot to them. He is always optimistic and never preaches except when he is actually "on the job." There are few men attached to the American Army who are better liked. "On-the-Job" Atkins, they call him.

I spent an afternoon with Colonel Barker, and he gave me a detailed account of the Army's activities at the front. Colonel Barker is a middle-aged man of unassuming appearance, but he is a human dynamo in action and the possessor of executive ability which would have won success for him in any field of human endeavor. He has charge of all the Salvation Army property in the United States and has been a trusted officer in the army for twenty-six years. It was in San Francisco that he was first converted to the cause, and he has been stationed in Los Angeles, Boston, and Buffalo. For twelve years he was in New York, looking after the executive and business side of the work, until he was selected by the Commander of the Salvation Army to go to

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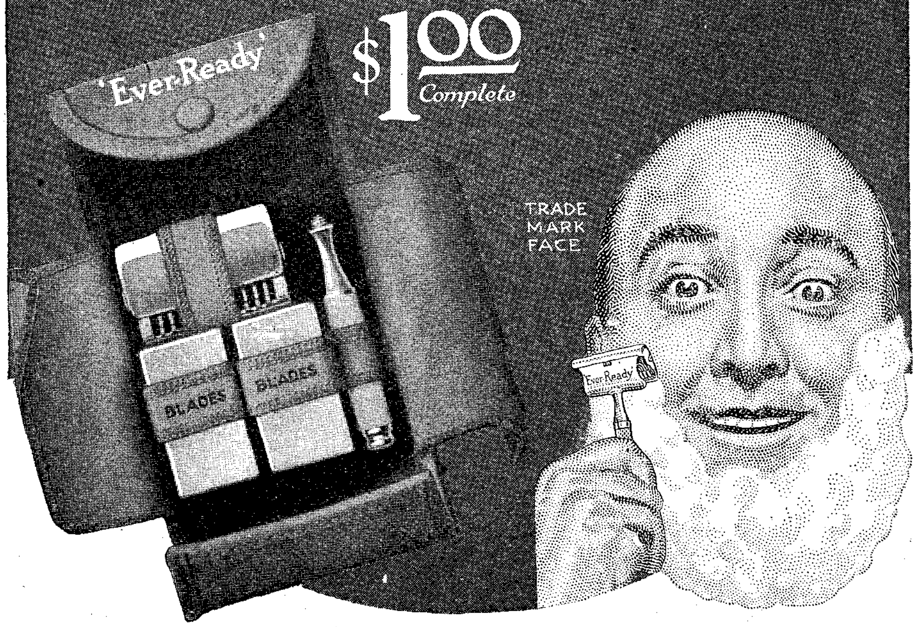
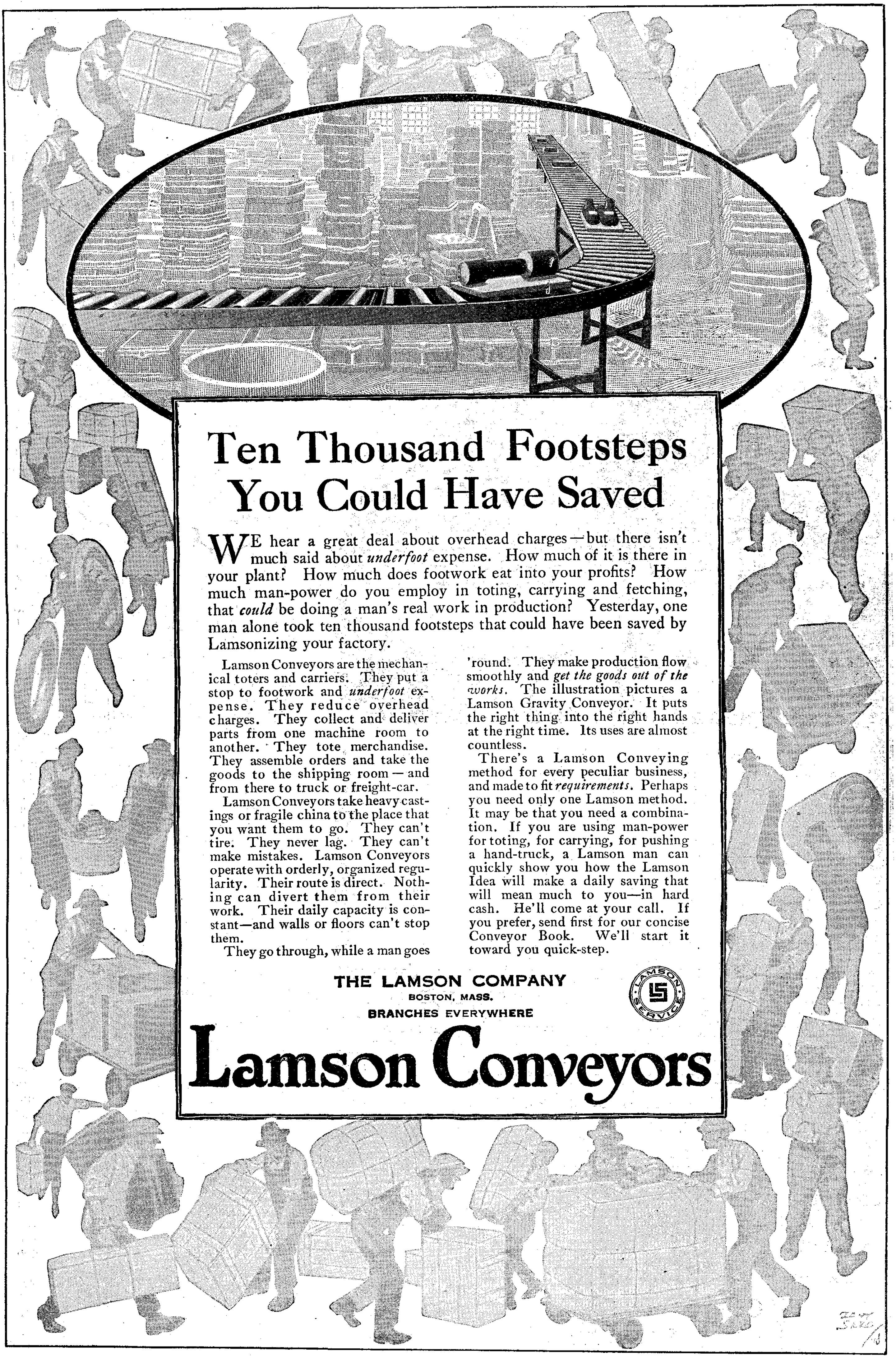
THE 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor follows the flag of every allied nation. From the Alps to Siberia, from Belgium to Palestine, it is there,—the most handy, the most useful, the most indispensable part of the soldier's and sailor's personal equipment.

Extra 'Ever-Ready' Radio Blades, 6 for 40c

The harder your beard and the more tender your skin, the more you appreciate the keen smooth-shaving qualities of the 'Radio' blades that come in each 'Ever-Ready' set. *Sold the world over.*

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CO., Inc., BROOKLYN, N. Y.





Ten Thousand Footsteps You Could Have Saved

WE hear a great deal about overhead charges—but there isn't much said about *underfoot* expense. How much of it is there in your plant? How much does footwork eat into your profits? How much man-power do you employ in toting, carrying and fetching, that *could* be doing a man's real work in production? Yesterday, one man alone took ten thousand footsteps that could have been saved by Lamsonizing your factory.

Lamson Conveyors are the mechanical toters and carriers. They put a stop to footwork and *underfoot* expense. They reduce overhead charges. They collect and deliver parts from one machine room to another. They tote merchandise. They assemble orders and take the goods to the shipping room — and from there to truck or freight-car.

Lamson Conveyors take heavy castings or fragile china to the place that you want them to go. They can't tire. They never lag. They can't make mistakes. Lamson Conveyors operate with orderly, organized regularity. Their route is direct. Nothing can divert them from their work. Their daily capacity is constant—and walls or floors can't stop them.

They go through, while a man goes 'round. They make production flow smoothly and *get the goods out of the works.* The illustration pictures a Lamson Gravity Conveyor. It puts the right thing into the right hands at the right time. Its uses are almost countless.

There's a Lamson Conveying method for every peculiar business, and made to fit *requirements.* Perhaps you need only one Lamson method. It may be that you need a combination. If you are using man-power for toting, for carrying, for pushing a hand-truck, a Lamson man can quickly show you how the Lamson Idea will make a daily saving that will mean much to you—in hard cash. He'll come at your call. If you prefer, send first for our concise Conveyor Book. We'll start it toward you quick-step.

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Big Increase in Porcelain Efficiency

Half Again as Much Resistance to Current When Heated

In the high-speed, high-compression motors of today spark plugs must work in heat undreamed of a short time ago.

Yet under intense heat the porcelain insulator that once worked perfectly, actually becomes a conductor of the electric current—fails to supply the explosive spark.

But science has now more than kept pace.

Experiment 3450 in the tenth year of unremitting original research work in our porcelain laboratories has produced a porcelain with half again as much resistance to current when heated.

Champion Dependability takes so long a step forward that it seems well nigh inconceivable that any future motor will ever again develop heat enough to threaten short-circuiting through the porcelain insulator.

This greater dependability is yours if you merely take the pains to see that "Champion" *is on the porcelain* of your spark plugs as well as on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio

Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

France and organize the army's forces for service at the front.

Colonel Barker gives some account of the beginnings of Salvation Army work in France, which followed upon his visit, in July, 1917, to all of the American camps, at the request of General Pershing. The first hut was put up by 170 doughboys, who volunteered for the service. To quote the Salvation Army leader:

"They carried it in sections from one end of the French town, in which they were billeted, to the other, and in six hours and twenty minutes they had erected the hut and were having a concert with a phonograph and piano when I arrived on the scene. During those first few months we put up, in all, seven huts.

"We have, by the way, a supply of tents, sixty feet by twenty in size, which can be erected in two hours. These tents follow the boys on the hike. Then, too, we have some smaller portable tents which the officers of the Salvation Army use as living quarters when they can not secure billets.

"Almost at once the Salvation Army was recognized by the American military authorities in France as a militarized unit, and it has all the privileges and appurtenances of such, subject to the army rules and regulations approved by the American authorities.

"It didn't take me long to realize that the influence of good women upon the soldiers was very great. Our lassies were permitted to work in the camps, and the results were so encouraging that other organizations began to follow our lead. At present many of our lassies are busy in the camps and their willing services are constantly in demand. Our officers, men and women, eat chow with the doughboys, and many of our men are assigned to companies and draw regular rations with the men.

"At the front-line trenches our men are now living in dugouts, where it is so dangerous that the lassies are no longer permitted to work there, altho they have done so in the past and are still willing to do so. The supplies for these men and for the army's huts are sent at night by automobile-trucks. Often they are delivered under heavy fire.

"Of course, we have religious meetings—meetings which interest the doughboys and occupy their attention. We never have paid entertainers for these meetings, but our huts at the front are always crowded and the lads seem to enjoy them. Our main idea is to keep them interested and entertained, because the monotony of a soldier's life close to the front is appalling, and there must be something to take his thoughts away from himself and keep him in a wholesome and normal frame of mind. Our religion helps us to do right, think right, and live right, and without preaching we strive to make the doughboys see things from our point of view. I find this can be more easily accomplished by approaching the men in the character of friend rather than preacher.

"Our huts are recreation centers for large numbers of troops, and we try to make them as comfortable and as homelike as possible. There are tables, benches, and chairs, a piano, and perhaps a phonograph with a supply of records; writing materials, a library of books, current magazines and newspapers, and games for the boys, such as checkers, dominoes, and whatnot. We have canteens where chocolate, candies, and other sweets are sold at about cost. Coffee and cocoa are supplied in cold weather and cold temperance drinks in hot weather. Our lassies make pies, doughnuts, biscuit, and cookies, which we sell to the men at the lowest possible prices. And if a doughboy is 'broke' he needn't be afraid to come around, for he can have whatever he wants on trust."

There was the case of a whole battalion of Americans who had not been paid for three months, due to some regrettable hitch. Uncomplimentary mention of this hitch, which seems to have had large ramifications, has turned up in various directions, but this particular battalion, to add to their troubles, had received notice that they were soon to go into the trenches.

Trenches are bad enough, but trenches without funds for canteen supplies are worse. The Salvation Army, says Colonel Barker, literally "went to the front" for those soldiers:

"Without any delay or 'red tape' we sent $5,000 worth of canteen supplies to these men and 'jawboned' the entire battalion. To 'jawbone' means, in the doughboy vernacular, 'to trust.' Nor did we have any reason to regret our prompt action, for these doughboys paid us every cent they owed just as soon as they received their money. Each man acted as his own bookkeeper and their accounts were straight as a string.

"And here is another concrete illustration of what we are trying to do for the soldier: If the doughboy has a watch and the spring breaks or something else happens to it, half the time he doesn't know where to take it to be repaired—and watches are a necessity in war. He goes to a Salvation Army lass and tells her his plight, and she takes the watch, gives him a receipt for it, sends it to Paris, and later returns it in good order to the soldier, charging him only the actual cost of the repair and the postage. We try to be on hand in every emergency.

"One of the most important branches of our work is the maintenance of field canteens at night, where hot coffee and cocoa are served to the boys free of charge. These canteens are great comforts to units on their way to the front, or who are returning from the trenches, cold and tired. The hot drinks taste mighty good to men who have tramped through mud and often rain, and I can't tell you how much they appreciate this small service.

"The American soldiers, by the way, have the greatest admiration and respect for these hard-working 'S. A.' lassies and are chivalrous in their treatment of them. It is not an unusual sight to see the doughboys helping them in their work about the huts. They carry water, chop wood, are always on hand when heavy boxes of supplies have to be moved, and do their best to help keep our huts clean and homelike. In every possible way they try to show their gratitude.

"One of the things we try to do is to keep the graves of American soldiers decorated. Our workers lay flowers and flags with tender hands upon the mounds in lonely graveyards back of the devastated grounds. In the hospitals they write letters for the men who can't do it themselves."

Thus Colonel Barker. And they are doing it—this little band, whose members are as ready with a substantial "handout" as they are with soul uplift. The sound of their hearty voices upraised in a good old-fashioned hymn has given many a weary doughboy a brief moment back at his own fireside and imbued him with new courage for the work that lay before him.

From Kinnikinik to Edgeworth

Larus & Brother Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

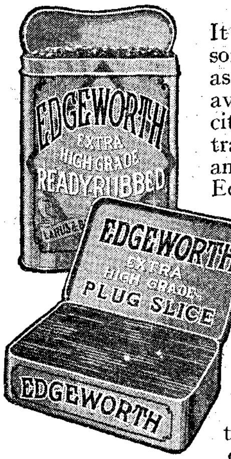
I have been smoking a pipe for 57 years, from the time of entering the U. S. Army, September, 1861. Served 4 years and during that time was stuck on "Kinnikinik."

Have smoked every good brand on the market since, and find nothing that suits my taste equal to the Edgeworth smoke.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Major ....

Present age 74 years, 2 months.

From Kinnikinik to Edgeworth—57 years!



It was a long journey. It sounds like a tale from some ancient tome. It's as if a man joined a caravan at Kinnikinik, a city in the Far East, travelled for 57 years, and finally arrived at Edgeworth. He was a traveller rather than a man of words. He mentioned no way-stations.

As a matter of fact, many men make as long a journey as that from the tobacco they first like to the one they finally like.

Most men are as finicky about the tobacco they smoke as a woman of taste is about selecting her hats.

A pipe-smoker knows what kind of tobacco he wants—when he gets it. But usually he reaches it only through a long process of elimination. He smokes many kinds for a time. When at last he finds a tobacco that really satisfies him, nothing can pry him loose from it.

He is so mightily pleased at his success in finding it that he wants others to use it.

Every real man has his pet tobacco. He is generous with it. He may be a natural hoarder of other things, but to save you from wasting all the time he did hunting for it, he will give you a pipeful of "the best tobacco in the world."

Sometimes it is the best tobacco that you have ever smoked. Sometimes it isn't.

One's judgment of pipe-tobacco is so wholly a matter of taste that one can only assume that another will like your favorite kind.

Our favorite kind is Edgeworth. We make it and believe in it, and it has received rather wide approval, but we know better than to attempt to force it on you.

At the same time, we believe in it enough to back it. We would like to learn what you think of it.

Merely send us your address on a postcard together with that of the local dealer supplying you with tobacco, and we will mail to you generous samples of Edgeworth Tobacco in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is made up of thin, moist slices pressed into cakes. A slice, rubbed between the hands, makes an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed comes ready for instant use. Pour it straight into your pipe.

Edgeworth is put up in sizes convenient for all purchasers. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket-size packages sells for 15c; larger sizes, 30c and 65c; tin humidor, $1.25; in glass jars, $1.30. Edgeworth Plug Slice costs 15c, 30c, 65c and $1.20.

For the free samples upon which we would like your judgment, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

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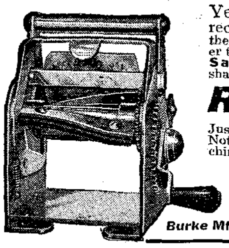

Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. **For all Safety Razors.** Quick, velvety shaves for life with wonderful new

Rotastrop

Just drop blade in, turn handle. Nothing to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action," just like a barber strops a razor.

10 Days Free Trial—write for booklet. State make of razor.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Kickers, Read This.—"De man dat's always kickin'," said Uncle Eben, "ain' got any real trouble on his mind. When real trouble comes you is ginerally too stunned to kick."—*Washington Star.*

Everybody's Living Longer Now.—Average lifetime has been increased three years by sanitation and science; and the longevity of a suit of clothes has been increased three years by the war.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Ripened Judgment.—"Then we're engaged?"

"Of course."

"And I am the first girl you ever loved?"

"No, dear, but I'm harder to suit now than I used to be."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Scares Off Tramps.—"Much bothered with tramps out your way?"

"I was until I tacked up a sign on my gate."

"Ah! 'Beware of the dog,' I suppose."

"Oh, no. Simply, 'Farm help wanted.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Sorry She Was Married.—"And when you told him I was married," said the girl who had jilted him, "did he seem to be sorry?"

"Yes," replied the other, "he said he was very sorry—altho he didn't know the man personally."—*Tit-Bits.*

Major Tactics.—CROWN PRINCE—"Have you caused my proclamation announcing that this offensive will bring our victorious arms to Paris and the Channel ports to be read to all regiments?"

AID—"Yes, Excellenz."

"Then order out my car, and drive to our new headquarters, thirty kilometers to the rear."—*Life.*

Discriminating.—Two political candidates were discussing the coming local election.

"What did the audience say when you told them you had never paid a dollar for a vote?" queried one.

"A few cheered, but the majority seemed to lose interest," returned the other.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Pardonable Pride.—"I want you to publish these poems in book form," said a seedy-looking man to the London publisher.

PUBLISHER—"I'll look them over; but I can not promise to bring them out unless you have a well-known name."

POET—"That's all right. My name is known wherever the English language is spoken."

"Ah, indeed! What is your name!"

"John Smith."—*Rochester Times.*

Retribution at Home.—While his mother was away on a visit Johnny didn't say his prayers. Upon his mother's return there was a reckoning.

"Why didn't you say your prayers, John?"

"Well, you see, it was this way, ma: I forgot to say them the first night an' nothin' happened. 'N then I didn't say them the next night an' nothin' happened, 'n so I decided I wouldn't ever say 'em again if nothin' never happened."

And then something happened.—*Scranton Times.*

At Quarantine.—EXAMINING SURGEON—"Have you any scars?"

ROOKIE MARINE APPLICANT—"No, sir, but I have some cigarets in my coat over there."—*The Marine.*

Probably Meant Florida.—"So the doctor told you to go to a warmer climate. What was the nature of the trouble you consulted him about?"

"I went there to collect a bill."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dog's Wonderful Bite.—"What has become of the greyhound you had?"

"Killed himself."

"Really?"

"Yes, tried to catch a fly on the small of his back and miscalculated. Bit himself in two."—*Tit-Bits.*

Greatness.—"Remember, son, Garfield drove mules on a tow-path and Lincoln spilt rails."

"I know, dad; but say, did any of these Presidents ever crank a cold motor in a blizzard for half an hour before he discovered that he didn't have any gasoline?"—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

What's in a Name?—Tommy's uncle asked him the name of May's young man.

"I call him April Showers," replied Tommy.

"April Showers!" cried his astonished uncle. "Whatever makes you call him such a ridiculous name as that?"

"Because he brings May flowers," Tommy explained.—*Tit-Bits.*

Another War-Casualty.—"You don't seem to feel so enthusiastic as usual about speech-making."

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "times have changed and it isn't so easy for a man in a silk hat and a frock-coat to stand out before a lot of men in khaki uniforms or overalls and assert that he is saving the country all by himself."—*Washington Star.*

Before and Behind.—"One of my pupils," says a Buffalo teacher, "could not understand why I thought that the following paragraph from his composition on 'A Hunting Adventure' lacked animation and effectiveness: 'Pursued by the relentless hunter, the panting gazelle sprang from cliff to cliff. At last she could go no farther. Before her yawned the chasm, and behind her the hunter.'"—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Accepts His Advice.—SUFFERER—"I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it."

FRIEND—"Now, you don't need any medicine. I had toothache yesterday, and I went home and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the trick?"

SUFFERER—"I think I will. Is your wife home now?"—*Vancouver Daily Province.*

A Little of Both.—Aunt Nancy was visiting an army camp and as she approached some rookies were sitting on their heels and then rising to a standing position in perfect unison.

"What are the boys doing now?" she asked.

"Why, those are the setting-up exercises," explained an obliging sergeant.

"Humph," remarked auntie. "Looks to me more like settin' down exercises."—*Indianapolis Star.*

On Duty!

COFFEE is the American fighter's mainstay. He gets the best and drinks it by the pint.

Every day 800,000 cups of Barrington Hall the Baker-ized Coffee are brewed and sent overseas to the battle front in concentrated form.

So, too, in your own home, this splendid coffee will make you fit to do your part. It costs no more per cup than ordinary coffee because it makes more cups per pound.

If Barrington Hall is not sold by your grocer, send us his name and we will mail you a generous sample.

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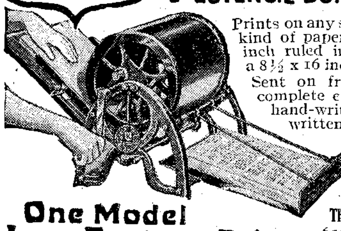

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has caused the fair edifice of a life's hope and ambition to go up in smoke more often than almost any other human failing. If you would succeed, if you would hold positions of importance and responsibility, *you must stop forgetting*. The cultivation of a retentive memory for facts, faces, figures, and the like can be accomplished with ease, no matter what your handicap may be, by the study of *Loisette's Memory System*—practical, scientific, mental training that ensures results. Write today for free booklet "*How to Remember*" and protect yourself against disaster.

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Clear your house and keep it free of rats and mice with old reliable "Rough On Rats." Kills them all quickly — and they

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Originator of "Rough On Rats"

"There's *something* about it you'll like"
On Sale Everywhere
TRADE MARK
Herbert
Tareyton
London
Smoking Mixture

Sample upon request

Falk Tobacco Co. 1790 Broadway, New York.

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

October 2.—The Paris *Matin* announces that the Germans are evacuating Lille and that all means of transportation have been requisitioned to take away the booty.

Paris reports St. Quentin in the hands of the French and that the troops have also entered Moy. Good progress is being made in the Argonne and to the west. Two thousand prisoners were taken between the Vesle and the Aisne.

In admitting the loss of St. Quentin, an official Berlin statement says the German troops were withdrawn to positions in the rear.

A dispatch from British Headquarters states that the whole of the Hindenburg system below Bellicourt tunnel is now in British hands.

British relieve an American contingent in an advanced position between Cambrai and St. Quentin which had been surrounded by Germans for three days. The ground was strewn with German dead.

General Pershing reports that the booty taken by our troops in the advance between the Meuse and the Argonne includes 120 guns of all calibers, 750 trench-mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 heavy tank-guns, thousands of artillery-shells, and a vast quantity of small-arms ammunition.

October 3.—Paris reports that from September 10 to 30 the Allied armies in France and Belgium captured 2,844 officers, 120,192 men, and more than 6,000 machine guns. From July 15 to September 30 the Allies have captured 5,518 officers, 248,949 men, 3,069 cannon, over 23,000 machine guns, and hundreds of mine-throwers.

A French official report states that the gains made by the French armies operating from St. Quentin to the Argonne have closed the only avenue of escape for the Germans on the west side of the Argonne Forest and cleared the country north and west of Reims. Over 2,800 prisoners were captured.

Of the original population of 56,000 in St. Quentin, wires an American correspondent, not an old man, woman, or child has been left by the Germans. Hale or sick, young and old have been carried away.

London reports that British attacks have again shattered vital German defenses between St. Quentin and Cambrai. The Germans have lost heavily in futile counter-attacks and many prisoners were taken. In Flanders the Germans have evacuated Armentières and Lens, both of which the British occupied. British and Belgian troops have captured several villages in the neighborhood of Roulers. The number of prisoners taken by the British in the St. Quentin fighting is estimated at 5,000. During the week ending to-day the Allies captured 60,000 men and 1,000 guns on the Western Front.

A dispatch from French Headquarters states Challerange has been taken. The troops have advanced to the southern edge of the village of Mouron, closing the western exit from the Argonne Forest to the Germans.

October 4.—London receives information of indications of an early German abandonment of the entire Belgian coast. Removal of guns from the Flanders coast has already begun.

The British make more progress north-east of St. Quentin and toward Lille.

American troops join Gouraud's army in strong thrust north of Somme-Py.

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THE Dual Valve Engine retains for the Pierce-Arrow Car all the advantages of the six-cylinder power plant, with so much additional power that the necessity of shifting gears is much reduced. The car will slow down to five miles an hour in traffic, mount any ordinary hill, speed up to seventy miles (if desired) without shifting from high gear.

It offers more power, more speed, more comfort with less gasoline, without increased weight and less gear shifting.

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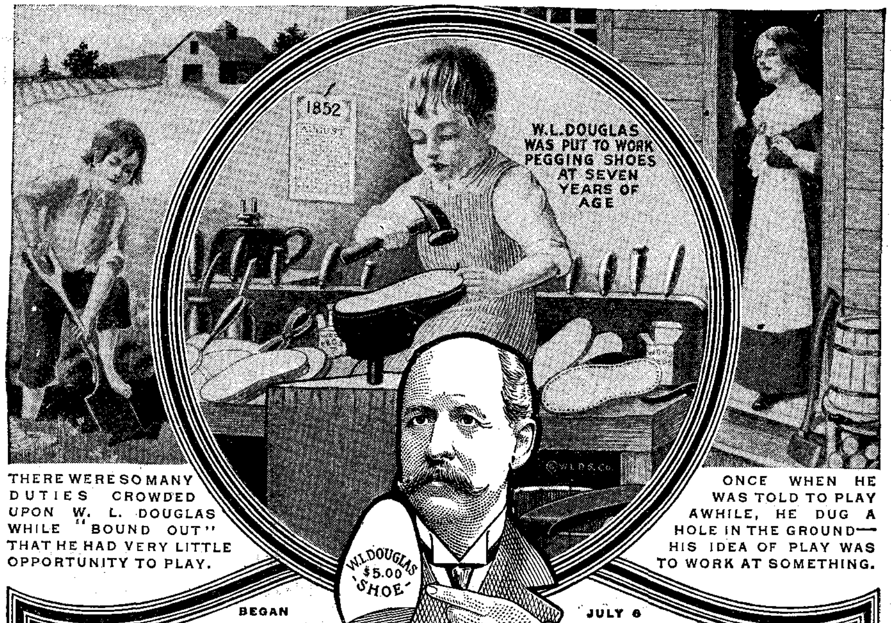
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The Goggles that Protect

In the advance on the crest of Mont Blanc the Allies captured 3,000 prisoners.

Another dispatch states that the Americans are astride the Kriemhilde line, the last organized defense system between them and the Belgian border. The Germans continue retreating in the Armentières sector. The British are now well to the east of Lens.

October 5.—Paris reports that the German retreat before Gouraud's Army is perceptibly quickening. Fort Brimont is captured by the French troops.

French and Americans make gains of two or three miles during an attack on a 30-mile front between the Meuse River and the Monts of Champagne.

Berthelot's Army has crossed the Aisne Canal at new points and reaches the outskirts of Bermevicourt. In five days this army has captured 2,500 men and 31 cannon.

General Haig reports the enemy giving up the high ground north of the wedge the British hold through the German defensive system. The British take La Terrière and a section of the Hindenburg line and are across the Scheldt between Crevecourt and Le Catelet.

Preceding their withdrawal, states a Paris dispatch, the Germans set fire to Douai and many villages near Cambrai.

In the Belgian offensive, which began a week ago, 10,500 prisoners and 350 guns were taken. The entire Flanders ridge was won in the first forty-eight hours.

October 6.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Germans have removed their guns and coast defenses from Knocke and have fired the wharves and docks at Bruges. Work has been stopt at Zeebrugge and the entire garrison of Moerkerke has been withdrawn.

The Franco-Americans under Gouraud make eight-mile gains near Reims, forcing the enemy to abandon powerful positions. On the British front an attack northeast of Arras resulted in the capture of Fresnoy. One thousand prisoners were taken in the fighting of October 5, when Beaurevoir and Montbrehain were captured.

A dispatch from the Champagne front says the American advance has been easier. Four and a half miles have been gained from the starting point and up to this afternoon 1,700 prisoners, including forty-eight officers, have been captured.

October 7.—Dispatches from the front note that the Americans have forced the enemy out of Chatel-Chehery, northwest of Apremont; Franco-American troops have taken St. Étienne on the Arnes, and other forces penetrate Hauvince, north of the river.

Berlin announces officially that General Pershing has begun a new attack on the fifteen-mile front between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River.

The French have captured Berry-au-Bac. Attacking northeast of Arras the British take Oppy and Biache-St-Vaast. Laon in flames indicates that the Germans intend soon to give the town up.

October 8.—Three tremendous blows are dealt the foe in France. British, French, and Americans tear away the last defenses of the Hindenburg line on a twenty-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, advancing an average distance of three miles, with a maximum penetration of five miles. General Pershing's Army, including French units, assault on a seven-mile front east of the Meuse above Verdun, gaining two miles. Gouraud's Army, in which many Americans are incorporated, attack on a front of four or five miles from Machault, north of St. Étienne, and advance two miles.

"If You Please" *not* "Verboten"

If we were ruled as the Hun rules, gasless Sundays would not have been requested—they would have been ***ordered,*** with dire penalties for disobedience.

But we are not Huns—thank God! Here in America the people govern—reason rules.

Given the facts, the American people think out their own answer.

Prodigal use of gasoline threatens a shortage. The Fuel Administration summarily could have ***ordered*** us not to use gasoline on Sunday—and made us obey.

Instead the fuel authorities ***asked*** us not to use our cars on Sunday, unless it was absolutely necessary.

Voluntarily the American people made Sunday a gasless day.

In the same spirit—to the same end—that the Fuel Administration asks you to conserve gasoline, we ask you to conserve Weed Chains.

Prodigal use of Weed Chains—the unnecessary use of cars in bad road weather—means a shortage in Weed Chains.

There must be no lack of power and traction for trucks and essential passenger cars.

There must be no checking nor curtailing of transportation for win-the-war industries.

You know chains are as necessary for traction, to insure safety on slippery pavements and muddy and snowy roads, as gasoline is necessary to give the engine power.

You know Weed Chains are the only chains that insure this traction and safety without cutting tires to pieces.

"If You Please"

You Are Asked to Subscribe to This Pledge:

To save gasoline I will stop my engine when I leave my car idle.

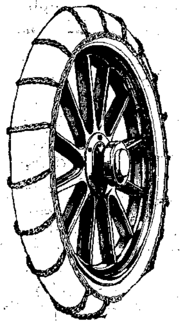
To save my Weed Chains I will use my car in bad road weather only when necessity compels.

If I use my car when roads are slippery I will not leave the garage without putting on my Weed Chains.

To safeguard against accidents and repairs, I will put on my Weed Chains at the first drop of rain.

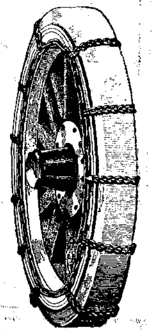
To prolong the life of my Weed Chains I will take them off the moment the roads are safe; later I will make sure they are cleaned and dried.

Weed Chains for Pneumatic Tires



Save Your Weed Chains as You Save Gasoline

Weed Chains for Solid Tires



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AND YOU CAN SECURE, from your Reo distributor, dimensions and full data so that your special body may be made and ready to mount in the hour that your Reo is delivered to you.

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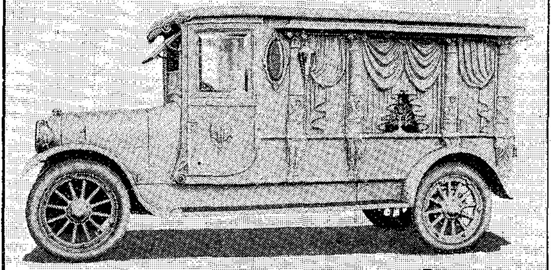
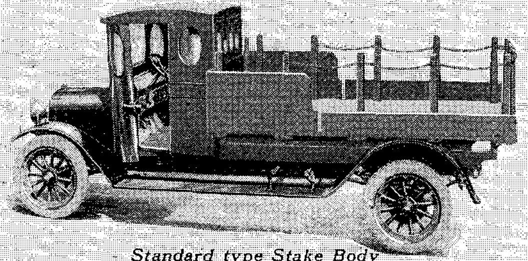
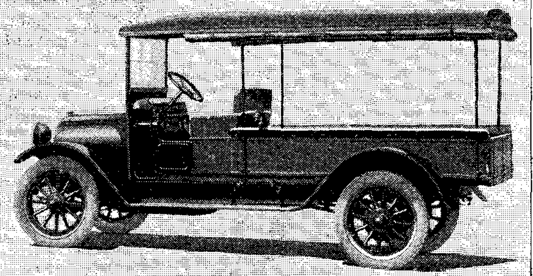


One of hundreds of types of Hearse Bodies on standard Reo "Speed Wagon" chassis.



Standard type Stake Body on the same Reo chassis.



The Famous Reo "Speed Wagon" —express with canopy top.

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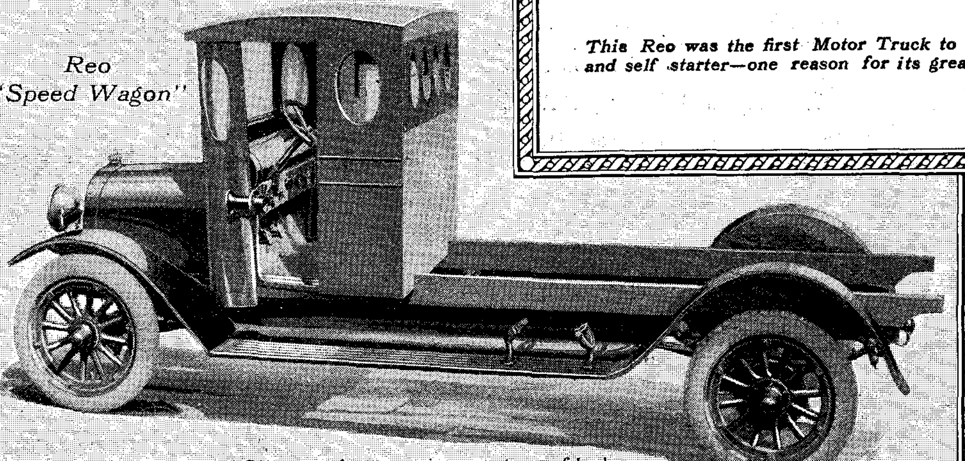


Chassis with Cab and Sills—ready to receive any type of body

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

General Haig, with the aid of Americans captures Brancourt and Premont in an advance of three miles, taking many fortified farms and woods. The Allies are still moving forward everywhere.

The American "lost" battalion in the Argonne Forest is rescued virtually intact.

Paris reports that the last shells fell upon Reims on October 4, when the Germans retired over the hills to save the guns that fired the parting shots.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 2.—Amsterdam reports the arrival at the German frontier of the second Russian shipment of gold on account of war-indemnity.

October 3.—The Prussian Upper House has rejected suffrage based on vocations and passed an equal direct suffrage measure, with the addition of an extra vote for persons over fifty years of age.

German newspapers are showing anxiety about the situation on the Western Front. They see great peril in the present "decisive" battle.

A dispatch from Vienna states that during a discussion of the peace question in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies the Socialists presented terms resembling those of President Wilson's.

The appointment of Prince Maximilian of Baden as German Imperial Chancellor is announced by Berlin newspapers.

October 4.—Deputies Grober, Centrist, and Scheidemann, Majority Social-Democrat, have been appointed Secretaries of State without portfolios in the Berlin Cabinet.

London learns from official quarters that German residents of Sofia and Constantinople, including officers and their families, are leaving hastily and going through Roumania to Germany.

Paris reports that the French Government has issued a solemn warning to Germany and her allies that the devastation of territory from which they retreat will be punished inexorably.

October 5.—The Austro-Hungarian minister at Stockholm is charged to request the Swedish Government to transmit to President Wilson a proposal to conclude a general armistice with him and his allies and start negotiations for peace without delay.

A dispatch from Amsterdam reports that immediate suspension of hostilities has been proposed in the Reichstag by Prince Maximilian, the Imperial German Chancellor, and that plenipotentiaries be sent to a neutral place to discuss peace problems with representatives of the Entente Allies.

October 6.—The *Neueste Nachrichten*, of Munich, says an indescribable panic broke out on the Berlin Stock Exchange on October 5, shipping and armament company shares being especially affected.

Amsterdam forwards the text of Germany's new peace note sent to President Wilson through the Swiss Government. It accepts the President's program as set forth in speeches and messages to Congress as a "basis of discussion" and "requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

A Berlin dispatch states that the Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the German Army and Navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he states that, in accord with his allies, "I have resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy, but I will only extend my hand for an honorable peace."

October 7.—It is reported in Rome that the Vatican rejected a request from Austria that the Pope should undertake steps toward peace.

The Teuton maneuver is denounced in the Senate at Washington and a resolution is introduced that before an armistice Germany must disband her Army, surrender her Navy and all weapons, pay for all the damage she has done, and give Alsace-Lorraine back to France.

President Wilson is reported conferring with the Premiers of the Entente nations over the form of answer to be made to Germany's peace proposals.

The Italian Embassy at Washington gives out a dispatch from Rome declaring that, realizing the danger of his position, the enemy has "decided to intensify his peace efforts in order to slacken the resistance of the Entente nations."

Amsterdam reports that excited crowds in Berlin are making the city reecho with shouts of "Peace has come!" and "Peace at last!"

Another dispatch from Amsterdam states that Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, declares the Dual Monarchy will give Italy patches of the Austrian territory she now holds, grant autonomy to its own various races, and give part of Galicia to Poland.

October 8.—A dispatch from Bern reports that the Kaiser, addressing the German soldiers at Rufach, Alsace, late in September, said that neither the French nor the Americans can break through their front in Alsace-Lorraine, which would be "defended by the last drop of our blood."

Replying to the German peace proposal through Secretary Lansing, President Wilson asks if the Imperial Government accepts the terms laid down in his address to Congress on January 8 and in later addresses, and "feels bound to say" that he could not propose an armistice to the Allied governments unless the forces of the Central Powers are withdrawn everywhere from invaded territory. He also asks the German Chancellor whether he represents the people or the autocracy.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 2.—London reports that Servia is being evacuated by Bulgarian troops, who are returning to their own territory.

A semi-official Servian note says it is feared that the Austro-Hungarian Government is arranging with the police authorities to excite peaceful Servians, Croatians, and Slovenes to revolt so that they may be imprisoned and their property confiscated.

Two Roumanian leaders have arrived in Paris and state that as long as ten weeks ago the Germans were showing distrust of the Bulgarians by digging trenches along the whole length of the Danube.

October 3.—The Austrian War Office states that, owing to events on the Bulgarian front, "we have withdrawn our divisions from Albania. Berat fell into the hands of the enemy without a fight.

Rome reports that the Italians have started a great offensive in Albania. They have occupied Fieri and Berat, and "the enemy is fleeing."

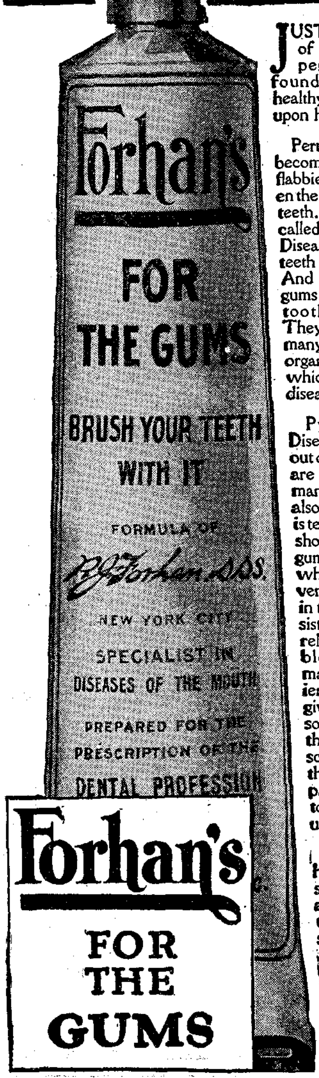
October 4.—Paris dispatches state that, following up the Bulgarian evacuation, Greek troops continue to press into Greek Macedonia.

Copenhagen receives a dispatch from Sofia stating that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated October 3 in favor of Crown Prince Boris.

A Servian official statement reports Austrian and German reenforcements repulsed and driven back toward the Turkish frontier.

October 6.—London reports that Servian forces have entered Vranye, fifty miles

Inflamed gums—the cause of tooth-base decay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FORMULA OF
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PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION
Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

JUST as the strength of a building is dependent upon its foundations, so are healthy teeth dependent upon healthy gums.

Permit the gums to become inflamed or flabbied and you weaken the foundation of the teeth. This condition is called Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Loosening of teeth is a direct result. And spongy, receding gums invite painful tooth-base decay. They act, too, as so many doorways for the organic disease germs which cause the fatal diseases of midlife.

Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) attacks four out of five people who are over forty. And many under that age, also. Its first symptom is tender gums. So you should look to your gums! Use Forhan's, which positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently. It quickly relieves tender or bleeding gums. It makes the gums hardier and, accordingly, gives to the teeth the sound foundations they need. It also scientifically cleans the teeth, which feel particularly smooth to the tongue after using Forhan's.

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Patrick Sweaters for men, women and boys come in many weaves and colors—but one quality only—Patrick.

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Over a hundred styles and sizes in Badger hair and Rachto Bristle.

For Travelers and Stay-at-homes

Four sizes, three in Ivory Albertite, and one in Black Vulcanized Fiber.

We can't put more wear *into* the brush, but proper *care* will help *you* get more wear *out* of it. Dribrush holders are 100% efficient in preventing shaving brush troubles. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and 25c. and receive, *postpaid*, one of the fiber holders, the right size for the average brush.

RUBBERSET COMPANY (R. & C. P. Co. Props.), NEWARK, N. J.

northeast of Uskup, and taken several hundred prisoners. The enemy is retiring in disorder.

October 7.—A Sofia dispatch to the Berlin *Tageblatt* says that Bulgaria notified the Central Powers on October 5 that they must quit Bulgarian territory within a month.

London reports that Servian troops are pursuing the Austro-Germans north of Vranye in the direction of Nish and have captured 1,500 prisoners and twelve guns.

October 8.—Heavy fighting is reported in the Godilice Pass between Servians and Austrians, barring the road to Nish. The Servians capture Djep Ridge on the Morava River, taking 2,000 prisoners, including a large contingent of Germans.

IN PALESTINE

October 2.—The British War Office announces that General Allenby's forces occupied Damascus on October 1, taking over 7,000 prisoners.

October 3.—London reports that Australian mounted troops have captured a Turkish column northeast of Damascus, securing 1,500 prisoners, two cannon, and forty machine guns.

Washington hears that, owing to the disaster in Palestine, the Turkish forces in Persia have been ordered to withdraw. It is also reported that the British will reoccupy Baku.

From the start of his offensive on September 18, states a London dispatch, Allenby has taken 71,000 men and 350 guns, and King Hussein's Arabs report 8,000 additional prisoners. The cavalry is clearing the country north of Damascus.

October 8.—The British War Office reports that General Allenby's cavalry occupy Zahleh and Rayak, respectively, thirty-three and thirty miles northwest of Damascus. In the coastal area the enemy has evacuated Beirut and retired northward.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 2.—London reports the bombing of the Treves railway by the British independent air-force.

French bombarding squadrons surprize gatherings of enemy aircraft in the region of Contreuves and Mont St. Martin. Ten enemy airplanes were destroyed and a balloon set on fire.

In the course of the fighting over northern France and Belgium last week, states a London dispatch, British airmen destroyed 124 enemy machines, drove down forty-six out of control, and shot down thirty-four German kite balloons in flames. Ninety British machines were reported missing.

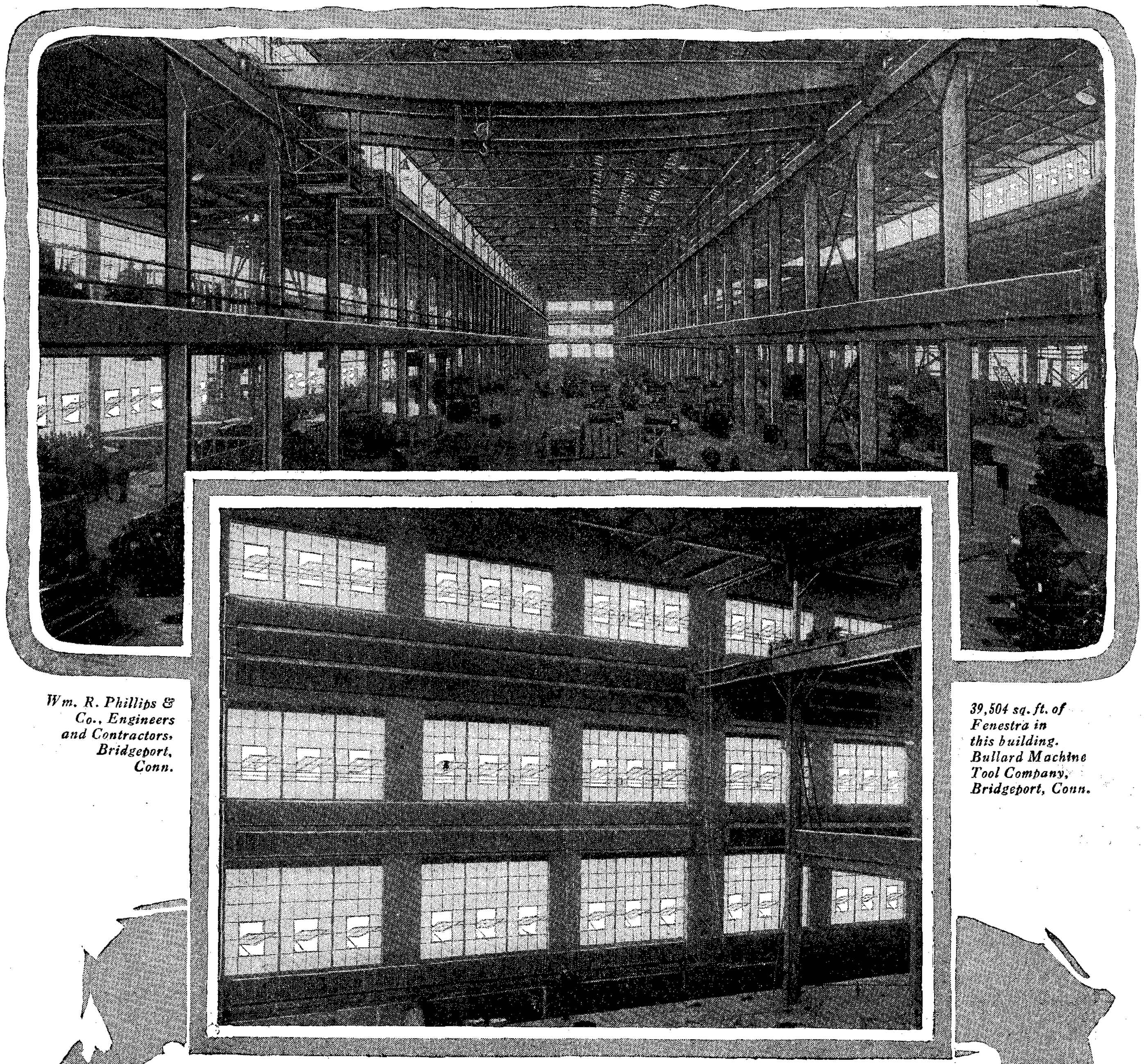
In the American attack west of the Meuse our aviators, says a dispatch from the front, brought down seven enemy machines in spite of unusual daring activity on the part of the German fliers.

British and Italian airplanes cooperated with the Allied fleet during the bombardment of Durazzo.

THE WAR AT SEA

October 3.—Premier Orlando makes the announcement in Rome that American, British, and Italian war-ships have destroyed the Austrian naval base and war-ships anchored at Durazzo. Except a slight injury to a British cruiser by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, no losses or damage were suffered by the Allied squadron.

Washington announces that the *Tampa*, formerly a coast-guard cutter, but recently used in convoy service, was lost with all on board through a submarine attack off the English coast on September 26.



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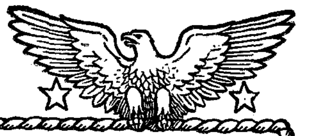

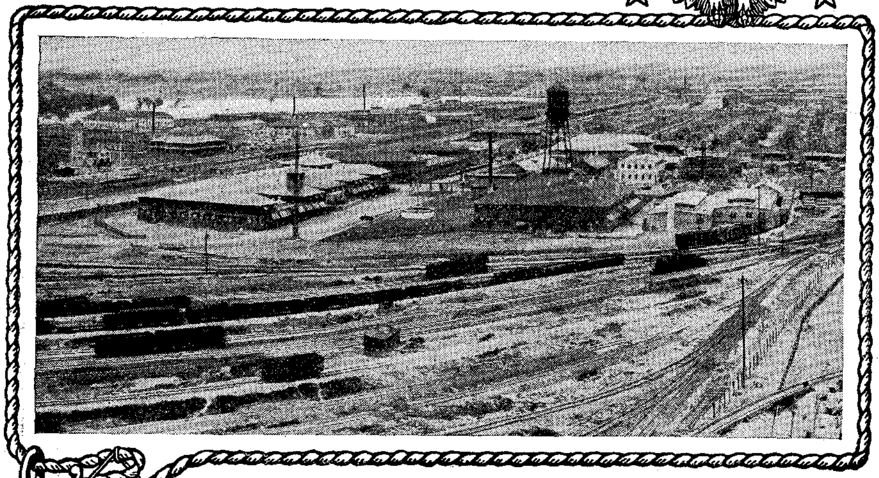

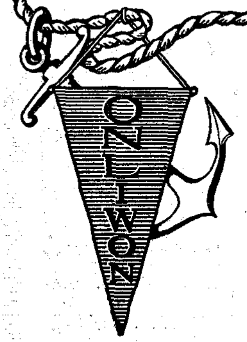

IF we were to hang a pennant on our Factory for every institution serving the U. S. A. in which ONLIWON HYGIENE is aiding to guard the health of the workers, you would be unable to see a stick or stone of our enormous plant.

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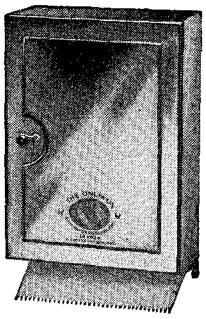

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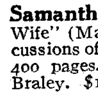

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who also make and guarantee
SIGNET THE PERMANENT **INK**

October 4.—Two enemy submarines shell the port of Cezimbra, eighteen miles south of Lisbon. The enemy fled when the shore guns replied.

A dispatch from Rome states that American submarine chasers destroyed two enemy submarines during the bombardment of Durazzo.

Washington dispatches say the evacuation of Zeebrugge and Ostend will not materially affect the submarine situation. American and Allied naval officers believe that the Belgian coast U-boat flotilla was practically put out of action when concrete-laden ships were sunk in their entrance by the British.

Rome reports that enemy submarines have been effectively fought in the Mediterranean. The Italian Navy has reduced losses from a maximum of seventeen monthly to two. Admiral Del Bono declares the present situation highly satisfactory.

German submarines are again active off the Atlantic coast. An Italian freighter is torpedoed 300 miles off Sandy Hook. Two life-boats containing 21 men each are missing.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 1.—A dispatch from Archangel states that the Americans are holding the farthest point reached by any of the Allied forces in the advance southward from the city. They are now within forty miles of Velsk, the Bolshevik stronghold.

October 3.—Stockholm reports the receipt of Petrograd dispatches dated September 30, announcing that the Czecho-Slovaks have captured Kazan. The Maximalist newspapers bitterly reprehend the Lettish soldiers who surrendered to the Czechs after the fall of the city.

October 4.—Washington reports that replies to Secretary Lansing's note asking foreign nations for an expression of condemnation of the lawless element in Russia show that the civilized world is practically a unit in condemning the Bolsheviki.

A dispatch from American headquarters on the Vaga River reports patrol encounters nightly in the woods and hemp-fields and that the Americans are turning natives against the Bolsheviki.

October 7.—Washington reports that the immediate aims of the new Russian Government, formed at the convention at Ufa last month, include liberation of Russia from the power of the Bolshevik *Soviets*, annihilation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, restoration of treaties with the Allied nations, and continuation of the war against the German coalition.

Representatives of the Siberian Government who have arrived in Norway to purchase large quantities of agricultural machinery state that 360,000 tons of the grain harvest of 1917 are stored in the Omsk district.

Stockholm receives a wireless dispatch from Moscow reporting that the Bolshevik Government has declared its intention of adhering to the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

FOREIGN

October 2.—The London *Standard* learns on good authority that Turkey has made further indirect approaches to the Allies through financial channels which are being considered by the British War Cabinet.

The British Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom during September amounted to 144,772, which is 20,000 tons in excess of the figures for August.

October 3.—A dispatch from Paris states that the American Red Cross has given

$20,000 for the reestablishment of Belgian refugees in France in the lace-making industry.

October 4.—A Budapest newspaper says the proclamation of the independence of Bohemia will be issued shortly.

Madrid reports that King Alfonso is recovering from an attack of Spanish influenza.

Paris is rejoicing over the capture of Lens, the coal fields long in German control holding out a prospect for winter cheer in France.

October 8.—Zurich reports that the Turkish Cabinet has resigned and that the people in Constantinople are in revolt.

A dispatch from Athens states that delegates from the government of Smyrna, Turkey, are expected in that city with an offer of peace to the Entente Powers.

DOMESTIC

October 2.—A Washington dispatch states that the American and Allied governments are considering serving an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the immediate abandonment of its practise of destroying Belgian and French towns after evacuating them and wiping out vineyards, on pain of Allied reprisals when we reach German soil.

The Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation reports that the epidemic of Spanish influenza has put 10 per cent. of the shipyard workers in the Fall River district, Hog Island, and as far south as Baltimore, temporarily on the ineffective list and is seriously interfering with rapid ship-construction.

The Shipping Board's additional program contemplates the building of 210 steel and 244 wooden ships at an average cost of $1,000,000 each.

The Federal woman-suffrage amendment, which failed in the Senate October 1 by two votes less than the requisite two-thirds majority, is returned to the Senate calendar in position for future action.

Regulations issued by the War Industries Board prescribe fixt prices for shoes. This is the first step in a general policy for price-control of clothing.

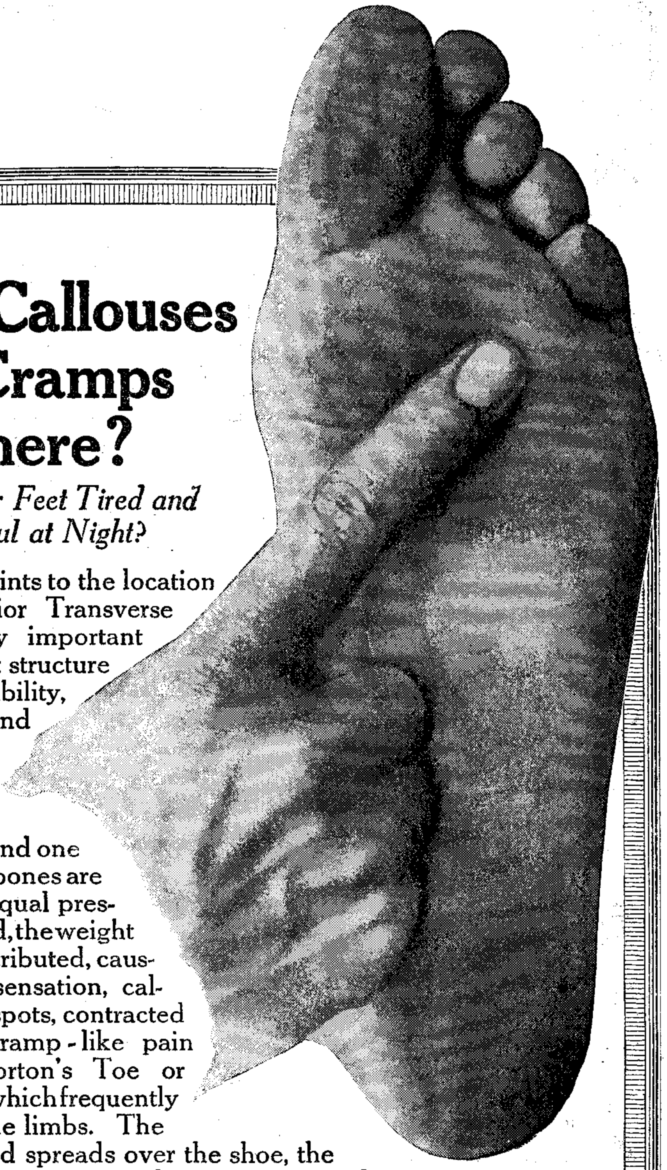
Reports received at the Surgeon-General's office in Washington show that Spanish influenza prevails in forty-three States. The Philadelphia Board of Health orders churches, theaters, schools, and all places of public assemblage closed in the city. In Chicago the police have been ordered to arrest not only violators of the spitting ordinance, but every person found coughing or sneezing without using a handkerchief. The epidemic is reported waning in Boston.

October 4.—A series of explosions wrecks the Gillespie shell-loading works at Morgan, N. J. The loss of life is estimated at one hundred workmen.

Owing to the spread of Spanish influenza in New York, the Health Board issues a program of opening and closing hours for stores and offices to mitigate travel-congestion in the "rush hours." Theater hours are also curtailed. During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 A.M., 1,695 new cases of the disease and 188 of pneumonia were reported. The State Health Commissioner announces that $50,000 is immediately available for fighting the disease in the State.

Washington reports that there are now 1,800,000 American troops abroad.

The American Defense Society sends letters to all branches of the organization warning them against the new German propaganda and urging them to oppose with all their influence any peace except one based on the unconditional surrender of the Central Powers.



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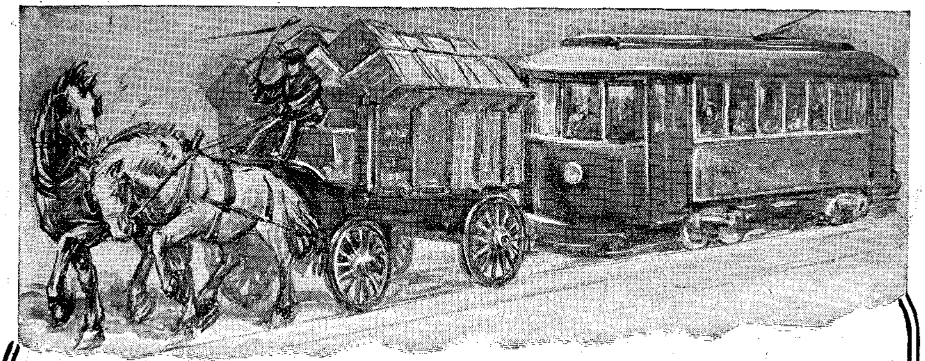

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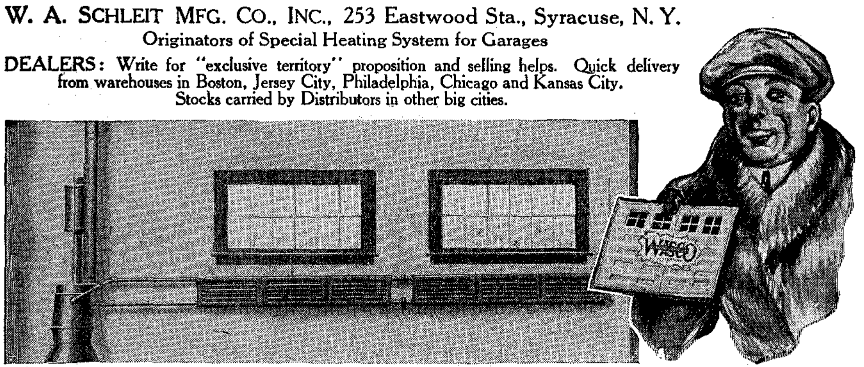

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

Delmonico's, one of the world's famous restaurants, passed into the hands of receivers because of inability to pay claims of three creditors totaling $799.

The American supply service, states a dispatch from France, overtopped its August record by 10 per cent. American ports handled a daily average of 25,808 tons of freight.

October 5.—Renewed explosions occur at the Gillespie shell-loading plant, in New Jersey, the country for miles around being bombarded by bursting projectiles. Morgan and South Amboy are wrecked and 60,000 persons flee from adjacent towns. Windows are shattered in New York and traffic on the bridges and tubes running underneath the rivers suspended for several hours in the afternoon. Estimates of the number of victims of the explosions range from 50 to 200 dead and several hundred injured. The property loss exceeds $18,000,000.

October 5.—Six hospitals are commandeered in New York City to establish wards for the exclusive treatment of influenza victims. All public gathering places are closed in Cincinnati, and other cities East and West are ordering churches, schools, and saloons closed.

October 6.—New orders barring German alien women from entering restricted district zones go into effect in New York.

Operatives of the Department of Justice are searching for two enemy aliens who fled from South Amboy on the night of the first explosion at the shell-loading works at Morgan.

October 7.—In the decreasing number of cases of Spanish influenza New York health department officials see indications that the peak of the epidemic has been passed. During the last twenty-four hours 1,588 cases were reported. In south Jersey and Pennsylvania the disease continues to spread. Boston reports that it is apparently under control in Massachusetts.

Five big tobacco firms and fourteen individuals of New York City are indicted by the Federal grand jury for violation of the Sherman Anti-trust and Wilson Tariff laws.

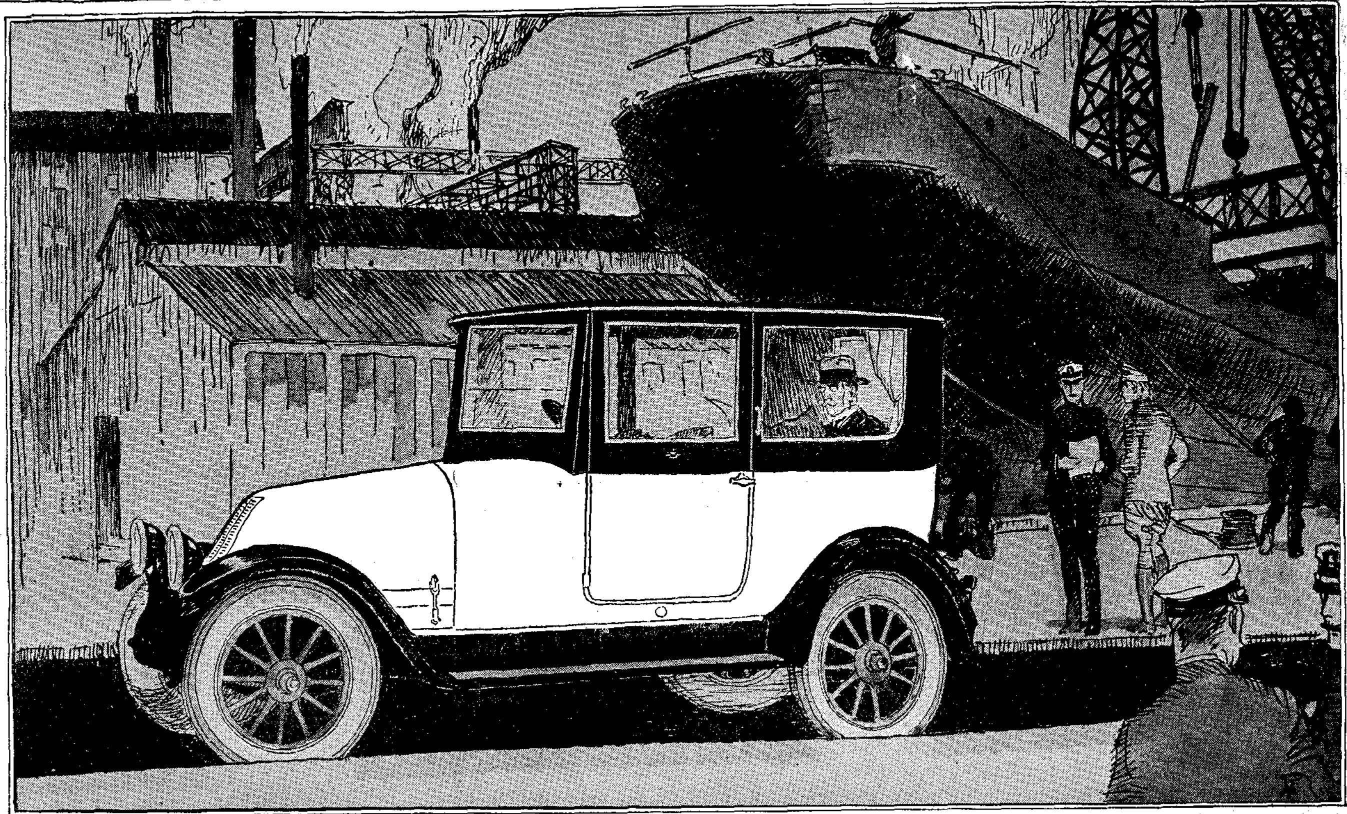
October 8.—The Perth Amboy Council of Defense passes a resolution declaring that the disaster at the Gillespie shell-loading works was due to faulty construction and incompetent management, and registering "its emphatic protest against the reconstruction and operation of the works under the conditions which made the disaster possible."

The Ordnance Department asks the House Appropriations Committee to add $1,100,000,000 to its estimates of $2,667,000,000 to carry out the Department's part of the enlarged army program, making a total appropriation of $3,767,000,000.

The Shipping Board announces that American shipyards established another world's record in September by delivering seventy-four vessels, of 362,635 dead-weight tons. One vessel of 6,695 tons was received on the contract awarded to Japanese yards.

Spanish influenza takes a sudden jump in New York City, 2,503 new cases and 282 of pneumonia being reported. The smaller moving-picture houses are ordered to exclude every child under twelve years of age and provide continuous ventilation during all performances.

The New York State Industrial Commission reports that five per cent. more workers were employed in industrial activities in the State during August than in the corresponding month of 1917. Aggregate wages in August were thirty-six per cent. greater than a year ago.



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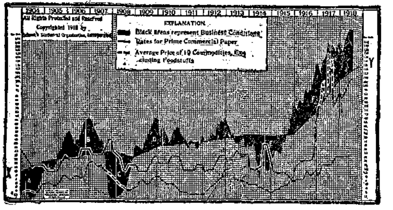

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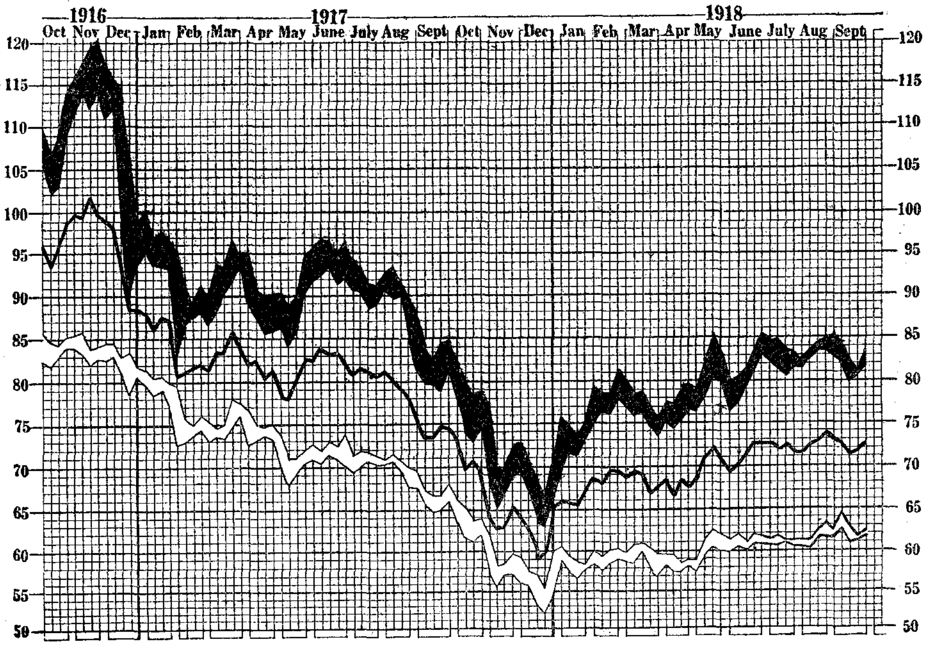
INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HOW STOCK MARKET AVERAGES HAVE VARIED IN TWO YEARS

In the subjoined diagram, taken from the New York *Times Annalist*, the narrow black line shows the closing average prices of fifty stocks, half industrials and half railroads, at the dates indicated in the upper margin. The wider black area shows the high and low average prices of the twenty-five industrials included in the fifty and the white area the corresponding figures for the twenty-five rails. The lines begin at a time when Germany was suffering severely from her failure at Verdun and from losses in men and territory from the great Allied Somme offensive. The subsequent rapid decline (November to February) embraces the period of Bethmann-Hollweg's sensational peace offensive, followed a few weeks later by Germany's intensified submarine warfare. The lowest point of all (December, 1917) was reached after Germany's successful counter-thrust for Cambrai, her "peace offensive" with the Bolsheviki at Brest-Litovsk, and the taking over of our railroads by the Government. The low prices that have since persisted have in large measure been due to the tremendous demands on capital made by war-industries, income-tax payments, and Liberty Loan purchases. Not even Foch's victories have been able to remove this influence in keeping stocks at low prices.



BUSINESS ON THE GREAT BARGE CANAL

Now that the New York Barge Canal, from Buffalo to the Hudson River, with branches to Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, and the "Finger Lakes," has been in operation for a few months, some of the data to hand are interesting as showing what may result for future operations. Traffic has been increasing rapidly, and State officials say everything points to big results during the remainder of the season. New boats are arriving in Buffalo almost daily. Boats are loaded in Buffalo with grain and return immediately to the seaboard. Occasionally, besides grain, they take on copper and flour. These boats have a carrying cargo capacity of 500 tons each. Grain arriving in Buffalo is immediately transferred to the barges by floating elevators. A 10,000-ton steamer has been loaded in one day at Duluth for Buffalo, and many transactions are reported for smaller cargoes. Tonnage has been in great demand at Lake Michigan ports. It is expected that barges will be kept busy on the canal for the remainder of the season.

Complaints have been made that the canal in certain sections is not deep enough to enable the deepest draft barges to pass without grinding the bottom. In reply to a question as to when the canal would be completed to its full depth of twelve feet for its entire length, State Engineer Frank M. Williams recently replied:

> "The channel construction should be entirely completed by next spring. All of the terminals, however, will not be fully equipped and in operation on that date, altho most of them may be in fairly usable shape. As soon as sections of the canal are finished by the State Engineer, they are turned over to the Superintendent of Public Works for operation and maintenance. It will be necessary for that department to remove such slides as may occur and also to dredge such silt as may be deposited. Not many sections of the canal, however, are subject to slides and these will be greatly reduced in extent as time passes and the canal banks are found to have taken their natural angle of repose. Inasmuch as a large portion of the canal lies in the beds of natural streams, bars are bound to occasionally form at the entrances of tributary streams, particularly at times of exceptional flood. These, of course, must be removed."

INTEREST RATES AFTER THE WAR

Predictions have been made that the end of the war will see a world-wide demand for capital that will bring about a sharp increase in interest rates. Writers have assumed that as there will be a rush by European nations to incur new obligations to finance the work of reconstruction and to refund maturing issues, this result must necessarily follow. Other opinion, however, has noted that as this war is unlike any other, historical precedents may not govern conditions in 1919 or 1920 and so the world may experience different results. A

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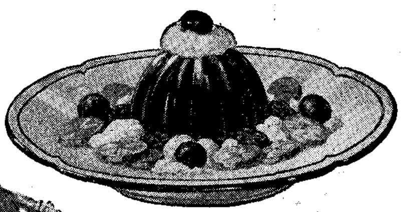
Pineapple

Loganberry—the Favorite Berry Flavor



A Bottle in Each Package

Loganberry

Dessert Molds With It

(See the Gift Offers Made Below)

The two favorite flavors in Jiffy-Jell are Loganberry and Pineapple. And these offers are made to induce you to try them.

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All its fruit flavors are made from fruit. All are condensed, so the flavor is abundant. All come in liquid form—in glass—so they keep their fragrant freshness.

These things are true of no other dessert. See what these features mean to you in the finest of our flavors.

No Sugar—No Flour

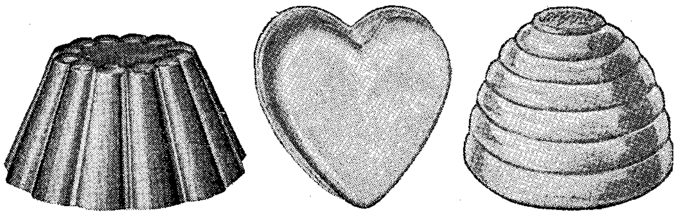
Jiffy-Jell desserts come ready-sweetened. They bring to you quick, luscious, fruity desserts without using sugar or flour.

They are very economical. A single package of Jiffy-Jell serves six people in mold form. If you whip it, it serves twelve.

Jiffy-Jell in lime-fruit flavor makes tart, green salad jell. Mix in cooked or uncooked vegetables—left-overs will do.

Mint Jiffy-Jell makes an instant garnish jell, rich in fresh-mint flavor.

Today we ask you to try Loganberry and Pineapple—our two finest dessert flavors. They will be a revelation. If you get them from your grocer, and at once, any mold offer is open to you. Cut out the offers so you won't forget.



Style 6 *Style 5* *Style 4*

Aluminum Dessert Molds—Large and Small

10 Flavors in Glass Vials

One in Each Package

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Lime
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Raspberry
Cherry
Loganberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee Flavor

Two Packages for 25 Cents

Mold Offers

Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell, Loganberry and Pineapple flavors. Then send this coupon to us.

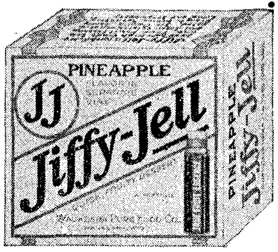
Enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will mail you three individual dessert molds as we picture.

Or enclose 20c and we will send six molds—enough to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60c per set.

Or enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send your choice of these larger aluminum molds, valued at 50c each.

Pint Dessert Mold, heart-shaped.
Or Pint Dessert Mold, fluted.
Or 6-Portion Vegetable Salad Mold.
Or 6-Portion Fruit Salad Mold.

(348 L. D.)



Write plainly—give full address.

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When You Buy Jiffy-Jell From Your Grocer

I have today received two packages of Jiffy-Jell, Loganberry and Pineapple flavors, from

____
[Name of Grocer]

Now I enclose......cents, for which mail me the following molds as per your offer

____
[State Molds Wanted]

Your Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture. Nothing else has true-fruit flavors in vials. We will mail assorted individual molds or the heart-shaped pint mold unless otherwise requested. ***Mail coupon to***

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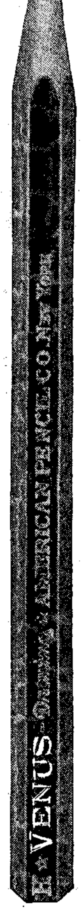

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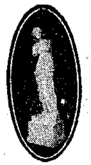

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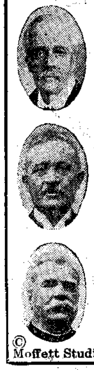
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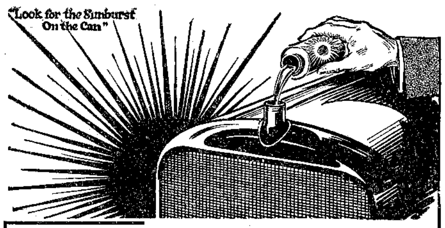
writer in the New York *Times Annalist* has been reminded of "a number of interesting precedents suggesting what may happen when peace is made." With the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, one of the most destructive series of wars in history came to an end and governmental borrowing "was on an enormous scale, but, despite this, money became easy." British 3 per cent. consols rose from 60 to 90 during the period from 1815 to 1824, and Great Britain "refunded large amounts of debt on more favorable terms." The Franco-Prussian War destroyed wealth amounting to more than $4,000,000,000, "but the average price of consols was only 2 per cent. lower in 1871 than in 1869. The Bank of England's discount rate fell from 4.10 per cent. in 1872 to 2.61 per cent. in 1876. The losses in our own Civil War approximated $5,000,000,000, and just before the close the United States paid 6 per cent. on long-term borrowings and 7 per cent. for temporary loans. By 1868 the money rate was down to 2.10 per cent."

THE RAILROADS AFTER THE WAR

Railroad company officers, "with deepening conviction that the country will refuse to make another great experiment in the economics of transportation amid all the other problems of *post-bellum* readjustment," as *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, are preparing to offer a definite program of railroad regulation when the war is over. With these plans as yet in the earliest stage and subject to modification as long as Federal control lasts, the present guiding principle is "to evolve a treatment of the program which will preserve what was valuable in the old régime, incorporate with it every sound and beneficial practise developed under Federal control, and incidentally eliminate such of the ancient faults as may have survived the centralized control of the war-period." Long before there was any definite prospect that the United States would enter the war, a committee of railroad executives "had framed what they regarded as a progressive treatment of the railroad problem." It was known chiefly for its proposal to "do away with the jurisdiction of the State commissions, over-rates, security issues, and operating practises, and to amplify the Federal jurisdiction over these subjects," it being almost everywhere conceded now that the State commissions "have been permanently relegated to purely police powers over interstate railroads and their commerce." The writer adds:

"Two other features of the same plan were Federal incorporation, with authority vested in the national commission to regulate security issues, and regional consolidations of roads. The latter idea had not been worked out in detail but was expected to eliminate the financially weak companies or to join them up with stronger organizations and so to simplify the financing of all roads as well as rate-making.

"The kind and degree of consolidation which should follow the war is a question on which opinions in railroad circles still differ widely. Some railroad officers hold that consolidated regional railroads are not a necessity and that natural consolidations, as when the facilities of one road extend or complement those of another, will suffice for an indefinite time to come. Where the financially weak roads can not advantageously become parts of a larger system, they hold, they can be reorganized by themselves on some basis of property valuation. That having been done, their subsequent financing would be comparatively simple, especially if a change had then come over the spirit of the rate-making powers, as it appears likely to do."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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. P.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Can you give me briefly the meaning of the words *cafard* and *massif*, which I have noted recently in the newspapers?"

Cafard is a French word which designates "(1) A hypocrite; a Pharisee. (2) A telltale, as in a school: one who tattles, minding every one's business but his own. (3) [Slang] The moon: a nickname given to it by thieves because when it shines it prevents their operations." *Massif* is also a French word which was taken over into English in the sixteenth century. Geologically a *massif* is: "(1)The dominant, central mass of a mountain ridge more or less defined by longitudinal or transverse valleys. (2) A diastrophic block, or any isolated central dependent mass."

According to the latest edition of Cassell's New French-English Dictionary (1905) the word designates, among other things, "a group, clump, cluster (of trees, flowers); grove; solid mass, group (of masonry)." Agriculturally the word is used to designate a thickly wooded hillside—that is, a region in which the woodland completely obscures the views of what is beyond—and it seems to be in this sense of the word that it has been used in the newspapers.

Geographically *massif* is used to define a group of hills clustered, more or less symmetrically, around a central point, hence the hilly region of central France is known as the "Massif Central." This section embraces that part of France which lies between latitude 44 degrees and 46 degrees north, and longitude 0 degree 45 minutes and 4 degrees 47 minutes east of Greenwich. Of this region the Massifs of Cantal, of Sancy, and of the Banne d'Ordanche, of which the altitude is, roughly, 8,300 feet, form part and are supplemented by eleven hilly districts known as the (1) Monts de la Marche, (2) Monts du Limousin, (3) Monts d'Auvergne, (4) Monts d'Aubrac, (5) Monts du Charolais, (6) Monts du Beaujolais, (7) Monts du Lyonnais, (8) Monts du Forez, (9) Monts du Livardois, (10) Monts du Vivarais, and (11) Monts de la Margeride.

In arboriculture *massif* designates a special plan of planting trees in which the height attained by the different varieties plays an important part.

"C. M. A.," Baltimore, Md.—"Please give the correct pronunciations of *persiflage*, *massage*, *garage*, *badinage*, and *tapis*."

Persiflage, per″si″flazh′—e as in *get*, *i* as in *police*, *a* as in *art*, *zh* as *z* as in *azure*. *Massage, ma″sazh′—a's* as in *art*, *zh* as in *azure*. There are some persons who prefer *mas′ij—a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*. *Garage, ga″razh′—a* as in *artistic*, *a* as in *art*, *zh* as *z* in *azure*. In the cant of the stable *gar′ij* is used: *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*. *Badinage, ba″di″nazh′*—a as in *artistic*, *i* as in police, *a* as in *art*, *z* as in *azure;* or *bad′i-nij—a* as in *fat*, *i's* as in *habit*. *Tapis, te′pis* or *ta″pi′—e* as in *they*, *i* as in *is* or *a* as in *artistic* and *i* as in *police*.

"E. A. H.," West Orange, N. J.—"Does the word *whereabouts* take a singular or plural verb? Is 'His whereabouts was unknown' correct?"

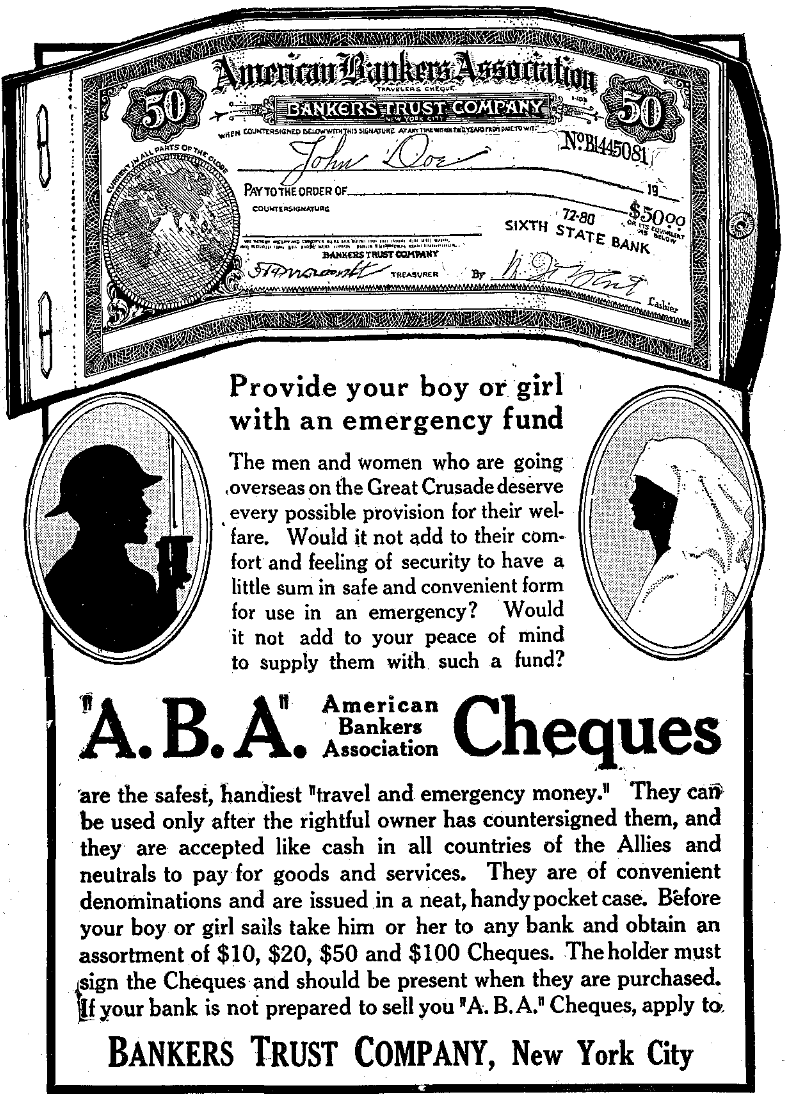
The singular form *whereabout* may be found in Shakespeare's "Macbeth" (act ii, sc. 1) in Wordsworth's "Evening Voluntaries" (vii), and elsewhere. Nowadays, the word *whereabouts*, altho plural in form, is commonly used as a singular. "Husband and wife disappeared; their whereabouts *is* a mystery." Therefore, according to modern practise, the sentence you give is correct.

"M. F. E.," Hanover, N. H.—"Kindly tell me if there is any authority for pronouncing *biography* as if the first syllable were spelled *bee*."

There is not. The *i* is diphthongal as in "isle."

"K. F. N.," Hamakuapoko, Main Hawaii.—"(1) What rules should one follow in the use of the word *got?* Is it perfectly correct to say, '*I got* your letter,' 'I have *got* the apple'? (2) Which is correct, *insanitary* or *unsanitary?*"

(1) The word *got* is correctly used for acquired or obtained, but is incorrectly used to denote simple possession and correctly implies *effort to secure something*. Sometimes it is used redundantly;



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as, "He has *got* it"; the simpler form, "He has it" is preferable. "We have *got* to do it," while emphatic, is less so than "we *must* do it." (2) Both words are in good use, and the matter of use or preference is purely one of personal choice.

"P. A.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.—"I have recently seen the word *caterpillar* applied to human beings, and also noted the use of 'to *caterpillar*' as a verb, as in the sentence 'I shall be compelled to *caterpillar* the postage on future shipments.' What can you tell me about these uses?"

Away back in Latimer's time (1552) a caterpillar was "a rapacious or extortionate person" (Standard Dictionary, *s. v.*). The worthy Latimer described "the children of this worlde as covetous persons, extorcioners, oppressours, caterpillers, userers."

Now, as "the infinitive has to a great extent the construction of a noun" (Fernald "English Grammar Simplified," p. 82) and as "the English language often uses one part of speech with the construction of another—a noun as an adjective, an adjective as a noun," etc. (*Ibidem*, "A Working Grammar] of] the English Language," p. vi), the construction "to *caterpillar*" may be taken to mean "to extort." As used in the sentence cited above, "to *caterpillar* the postage," the meaning is that the postage will be added to the cost of purchase of goods in future.

To Phillips, Milton's nephew, the *caterpillers* were "envious persons, that do mischief without any provocation" (1658), but Stephen Gosson, the noted opposer of the movies of his time (1579), classified these persons by name in the title of his famous "Schoole of Abuse, Conteining a Plesaunt Inuective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Iesters, and such like *Caterpillers* of a Commonwealth."

In provincial England, notably in Herefordshire, the verb "to *caterpillar*" is used to-day and means "to torment, plague, or render helpless." There such an expression as "I was never so *caterpillared* in my life," is in frequent use.

"G. C.," Eatonton, Ga.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation and meaning of the word *Schrecklichkeit*."

Schrecklichkeit is a German word and is pronounced *shrek'lih-kait—sh* as in *ship*, *e* as in *get*, *i* as in *hit*, *h* as *ch* in *loch*, and *ai* as in *aisle*. The word means "Frightfulness, dreadfulness, terribleness."

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